

Sheriff	Chas. W. Amidon
Clerk	John P. Olson
Register	Rolla W. Brink
Treasurer	Lucien Fournier
Prosecutor	W. J. H. Olson
Judge of Probate	W. J. H. Olson
Circuit Court Commissioner	W. J. H. Olson
Surveyor	A. E. Newman

South Branch	O. F. Haines
Heaver Creek	Charles S. Haines
Maple Forest	Wm. S. Chalket
Grayling	John P. Olson
Prudhoe	C. H. Craven

President	John P. Olson
Clerk	John P. Olson
Assessor	John P. Olson
Treasurer	John P. Olson
Justice	John P. Olson
Police	John P. Olson
Fire	John P. Olson
Health	John P. Olson
Sanitary	John P. Olson
Public Safety	John P. Olson

Finance, Claims and Accounts—Brink
Peterson and Kraus.
Streets, Sidewalks, Bridges and Sewers—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Waterworks, Lighting and Fire Apparatus—Fournier, Brink.
Printing and Licenses—Clark, Brink and Fournier.
Health and Public Safety—Insley, Clark and Kraus.
Ordinances—Kraus, Insley and Clark.
Services—Peterson, Fournier, Brink.
Industrial—Insley, Peterson, Kraus.

Pastor Rev. E. H. Johnson, 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m. Epworth League, 6:00 p. m. Bible study Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service, 9:45 a. m. at 6:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. B. McGregor, Pastor.

Rev. H. Cunningham, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend the above services.

Rev. A. C. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 8:00 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7:00 p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8:00 a. m. "Standard Time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Riess, Assistant.

Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. W. F. NARRIN, W. M. J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Meets every third Tuesday in each month. T. C. McDONALD, Sec.

Meets every Tuesday evening. PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. K. J.

Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MISS EMMA KEELE, W. M. MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Meets second and third Wednesday of each month. A. W. HARRINGTON, C. R. F. M. FREELAND, R. S.

Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at Macdonald's. MRS. MARG. JEROME, President. MRS. AGNES HAVENS, Sec.

Meets first and third Friday of each month. EMMA AMOS, Lady Com. ANNIE EISENHOWER, Record Keeper

Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. WM. FAIRBROTHER, President. CORDELIA MCCLAIN, Secretary.

Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m. ELIZA BROTT, Master. S. B. BROTT, Secretary.

Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Meets every Monday evening. JENSON, G. ANNA E. EISENHOWER, Sec.

Meets last Thursday of each month. A. OSTRANDER, Sec. and Treas.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Saturday of each month. PETER SVENSEN, President. JOHN OLSON, Secretary.

Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. Residence on Peninsular Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

Physician and Surgeon.

East of Opera House. Night Calls at Residence, first house south of M. E. Church.

DENTIST

Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue.

AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE.

Scheme by Which State Provides Cheap Protection to Settlers.

Consul General John P. Bray of Melbourne reports that the government of the Australian state of Victoria is about to undertake the experiment of state insurance in connection with the houses of settlers, which the government has erected on a scheme by which repayments by the occupants are extended over long periods.

It is estimated that the settlers will have to pay the government for the state insurance of the houses what is equal to an annual premium of not much more than one-fourth per cent. upon the value of the property, whereas if companies did the insuring the men would—according to departmental estimates—have to pay at the rate of between one-half per cent. and one per cent. The government has already accepted the responsibility for the 250 houses which have either been erected or are being built. The houses are wooden, and many of them are situated in localities where the fire fighting machinery is not of the most modern type. The companies offered to insure the places at premiums varying from \$2.55 to \$4.25, allowing ten per cent. discount. This would have cost the 250 settlers the price of about two houses a year.

The government program provides for the building of 500 new houses within the next two years. This will bring the total number up to 750 houses. According to the departmental estimates, if the government were to accept the insurance companies' terms it would cover the cost of six houses a year in insuring this number. The government hopes instead to charge the settlers less than would the companies, yet establish a substantial fund from which to meet all losses.

TRADE MARKS.

Sherlock Holmes Picks Out the Vacationists and Labels Them.

Sherlock Holmes, seated on the board walk, lazily injected a pint of cocaine into his sunburnt arm.

"My dear Watson," said the detective, "let us beguile an hour by picking out the occupations of these vacationists. In their cheap white flannels they all think they look like millionaires, but—ha, ha—what a delusion!"

"There goes a waiter. Waiters are to be told by the size of their feet and the soft, careful way they set them down."

"The man in the imitation Panama hat is a tanner. His clear and ruddy complexion gives him away. The tanning trade imparts to the face a peculiarly healthy look. Why shouldn't it? What is good for dead skins must be good for living ones."

"She is a cook, the stout, scarlet lady getting weighed. Her fire, of course, gave her that unmistakable color, but it was not the eating of food that made her so fat. No; cooks have notoriously poor appetites. It was the inhalation that filled her out. Cooks inhale their fat. That is cheaper for the mistress, isn't it?"

"The little, thin chap in the large bathing suit is a groom. All good grooms are small and bowlegged, and they all wear tight trousers and are partial to brown."

"Do you see, my dear Watson, the stately man whose overtures the girl in white just repulsed? Well, he is an actor. The muscles in his face show it. Actors, you know, by the continual practice of expression, develop face muscles as marked as the arm muscles of a baseball pitcher."

Where the Octopus Abounds.

"The rocky coast of Brittany," said a life guard, "abounds in octopus—the plover, as they say down there."

"Walk a Breton beach at low tide—the beach of St. Lunaire, for instance—and you will easily find in a half mile a score or more of perfect cuttlefish of those friable white bones that birds love."

"They are from six inches to a foot or more in length, snowy and very prettily shaped; they make nice ash trays. The peasants gather them for bird food, for ash trays, and also, I believe, for cigarette cases."

"They are bones of the octopus, and their abundance is a convincing proof of the octopus in those rock-strewn waters of France."—Minneapolis Journal.

More important.

"Ah! Mrs. Newcomb," said the up-pish Mrs. Subbubs, "my many social duties have prevented me from calling upon you as I should. However, I will surely return your visit some day—"

"Oh! that doesn't matter much," replied Mrs. Newcomb promptly, "but I do wish you'd return the groceries you've borrowed from time to time."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Asked to Stay In.

In Changsha the other day all the foreigners received a communication from the Taoist requesting them to remain within their own doors for a period of four days, as a religious festival was in progress, and the Taoist could not hold himself responsible for the safety of foreigners who would venture among the crowds.—Hong-kong Daily Press.

How to Fish.

On many occasions one might imagine the fish saying to the anglers: "Take me while I am in the humor;" but they take no notice of it, and often attempt the feat when they are not. It is little use trying to catch fish either in the sea or fresh water when they are not in the humor to bite.—Fishing Gazette.

HE GOT BACK.

Scotland Yard Detective Is Bounced, and That Leads to a Story.

Cecil Page, a Scotland Yard detective, was bounced in New York out of a large sum of money. Discussing the trick that had been played on him, Mr. Page said the other day:

"I'd get back at those chaps if I had the time. A Scotland Yard detective is a dangerous individual to bounce. If my engagements at home were not pressing, I would stay here till I landed those audacious rascals in prison."

"You mustn't play tricks on Scotland Yard, you know," said Mr. Page, musing complacently. "Scotland Yard, if you try it, gets back at you every time. It is like the story of the watch."

"There was a London music hall manager, Shoemith by name, who was very fond of his joke, especially after dinner, when he had a bottle of champagne inside him."

"Well, one night after dinner Shoemith entered an Oxford street jeweler's and said to the clerk:

"My man, what are those things there—those round, flat things, white on the one side and yellow on the other?"

"Why, sir, they are watches; hunting case watches, sir," the clerk answered.

"And what are they for?" says Shoemith.

"To indicate the time," says the clerk.

"Fancy!" says Shoemith. "Do you know, I've heard of them. And how much do they cost?"

"From five to fifty pounds, sir."

"Are there printed directions for making them go?"

"Oh, no," said the clerk. "To make them go is very simple. You merely wind them once a day with a key."

"And when do you wind them—in the evening or in the morning?"

"You must wind yours, sir, in the morning," the clerk answered, gently and patiently.

"Why in the morning?"

"Because in the evening you are drunk, Mr. Shoemith, and would break it."

POPULAR AUTHORS.

The Preacher Finds Ready Sale for His Books in His Parish.

Deft on an errand of mercy, a city prospector made his way into a strange neighborhood. What impressed him most was the bookstore windows. In every one for blocks around were stacks of a new book he had never heard of by a writer of whom he had never heard.

"Who is this man?" he finally asked.

"Why is he so popular hereabouts?"

"He is the pastor of the Presbyterian church down in the next block," said the stationer. "Every bookseller in the neighborhood is making a specialty of his book. That is the usual way of doing things when a clergyman brings out a new book. Anybody else might appear in the publishers' catalogue every month without arousing local pride, but with the preachers it is different. When a minister turns author that old saw about the prophet being without honor in his own country is disproved with a vengeance. Every spring there is a considerable literary output by the pastors of New York churches. The first place where these volumes are put on sale is the bookstores near the church where the minister preaches, and usually the largest sales are made there."

What's an Inch of Rain?

The rain fell in buckets, the thunder rumbled terribly, and the lightning drew zigzag lines of bright gold upon the violet sky.

"So you, too, don't know what an inch of rain is exactly," said the weather clerk, as he looked at his rain measuring instrument. "Very few people do, it seems. I'll explain it to you."

"An acre is 6,272,640 square inches. An inch of water on an acre is therefore 6,272,640 cubic inches. That amount at 227 cubic inches to the gallon, equals 22,000 gallons, or 220,000 pounds, or 100 tons."

"An inch of rain is, in other words, rain falling at the rate of 100 tons to the acre."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Less Beef, More Bacon.

The London Meat Trades' Journal figures that the United Kingdom imports of American and Canadian cattle show an 18 per cent. decrease for the first five months of this year, compared with last year, and 29 1/2 per cent. with 1906. The American shipments of refrigerated beef fell off 404,479 hundredweight (of 112 pounds each) compared with the 1907 period, while the total increase of 30,889 was due to the heavy consignments from Argentina. A substantial increase of 337,238 hundredweight in the weight of bacon is due to the heavier shipments from the United States, the supplies from Canada and other countries being less.

Socialism in Japan.

Socialism has no footing in this country as yet, nor is there any indication that it will gain a footing in the near future at all events. Prior to the war with Russia a small coterie of men calling themselves socialists argued vehemently against the opening of hostilities and published a newspaper organ to propagate their creed. But they soon dwindled into insignificance, and although a periodical of socialist views continues to be published it has no influence, nor does it serve any purpose, apparently, except to furnish material for occasional comment on the part of amused readers.—Japanese Weekly Mail.

Our Candidates



JAMES J. COLLEEN

Republican Nominee

—FOR—

COUNTY CLERK.

Great Men Fond of Tea.

Like all things in the world tea met with opposition at the first thought or knowledge of it. There were some who called it a filthy custom, while others held that it would dwarf the body and destroy personal beauty. Samuel Johnson tells us that he was "a hardened and shameless tea drinker, who for 20 years diluted his meals with only the infusion of the fascinating plant; who with tea amused the evening; with tea soled the midnight; and with tea welcomed the morning." Thackeray, Shakespeare and Lamb were all devotees to the tea-cup. "Meanwhile, let us have a sip of tea. The afternoon glow is brightening the bamboos, the fountain is bubbling with delight, the soothing of the pines is heard in our kettle. Let us dream of evanescence, and linger in the beauties of the things."

The One Drawback.

It would be comparatively easy to establish a universal brotherhood of men if nobody ever found it necessary to try to borrow money.

While His Wife's in Jail.

Pethick Lawrence, husband of one of the "suffragettes" imprisoned in London, has promised to subscribe \$50 a day to the woman's suffrage fund for every day his wife remains in jail. Whether Mr. Lawrence is actuated by sympathy or gratitude, deponent saith not.

CHAS. W. AMIDON

Democratic Nominee

—FOR—

SHERIFF.

W. JORGENSEN

Democratic Nominee

—FOR—

COUNTY TREASURER.

Effort to Exterminate Sharks.

The Bengal government pays a reward for sharks caught in the Ganges. This varies from 25 cents for small sharks to \$1.50 for those six feet long.

Answer Was Ready.

William P. Lang, familiarly known as "Bill," the veteran auctioneer of Tilton, N. H., is very bold. One day while he was officiating at an auction a would-be smart fellow interrupted the proceedings by calling out, "Say, mister, if a fly should light on your head he would slip up." Quick as thought "Bill" replied, "If a fly should light on your head he would slump through."

Rolla W. Brink

Republican Nominee

—FOR—

Register of Deeds.

Poisonous Caterpillars.

Several kinds of hairy caterpillars are known to have a poisonous effect on the human skin, notably the caterpillar of the processionary moth, so called because the caterpillars march in procession after their food. The scientist Reaumur found that this caterpillar's hairs caused him considerable suffering in the hands for some days and when he rubbed his eyes his eyeballs, too, were inflamed. Even approaching too near the nests of these caterpillars has caused painful swellings on the necks of certain persons, from the caterpillar hairs floating by the winds.

Ordinance No. 5.

RELATIVE TO SIDEWALKS.

SECTION I.—The Village of Grayling ordains as follows:

That all sidewalks heretofore constructed, rebuilt or repaired in this village shall be of sound lumber, paving bricks, or cement, and shall be constructed under the supervision of the street commissioner, and as directed by the council by ordinance or resolution, as to dimensions, grade and material.

SECTION II.—The ground shall be graded preparatory to the laying down of all sidewalks, and such walks shall be constructed upon grade lines, or inclinations established, or which shall be established, for that purpose, and grading, for such walks shall be done by and to remain under the village.

SECTION III.—All sidewalks ordered to be built, rebuilt or repaired, of paving bricks or cement shall be of material approved by the street commissioner and all walks ordered to be built, rebuilt or repaired of wood shall be of planks two inches thick, laid on stringers at least four by four inches, running lengthwise of such walks. All walks five feet and over in width shall have at least three such stringers, and the planks shall be nailed thereto with at least two nails in each board, not less than twenty penny in size, and all lumber used shall be sound.

SECTION IV.—Whenever the Common Council shall determine that any sidewalk shall be built, rebuilt or repaired, either in response to any petition or at their own instance and judgment, shall order or ordain the same, reference to this ordinance shall be entered in their Journal, directing that such walk, describing the same, shall be constructed, rebuilt or repaired, and describing the width thereof, and the material to be used, and the same shall be made, together with such other directions for the construction thereof as may be necessary, and further requiring the owners and occupants of the lots and premises adjacent thereto and abutting on the lines of such proposed or particular sidewalk, to construct, repair or rebuild that part of such walk adjacent to the land owned and occupied by them respectively, of the dimensions and material and in the manner prescribed in such resolution, it shall be the duty of such owner or occupant to construct, rebuild or repair the same according to such resolution and to the satisfaction of the Street Commissioner, within thirty days after service of notice of such resolution, as hereinafter provided.

SECTION V.—Upon the adoption of such resolution the Clerk shall give notice to the Street Commissioner, and thereupon the Street Commissioner, under the direction of the Council committee on sidewalks, shall, when necessary, determine and establish and mark or stake out the grade upon which said sidewalk shall be constructed, rebuilt or repaired, and shall also ascertain from the best evidence obtainable the names of the owners and occupants of the lots or premises in front of or adjoining to and abutting on the line of such sidewalk, and shall make out a written notice to such owner or occupant, or to any other person interested in such premises, which notice shall contain a copy of the resolution directing such walk to be constructed, rebuilt or repaired, and the requirements of such walk, and shall further require that all such persons shall be required to construct, rebuild or repair such walk within thirty days from the service of such notice, according to the requirements of such resolution; provided, that the more repairing of any walk may be ordered to be done in a less period than thirty days, as hereinafter provided; or the Council may, by express resolution, direct that effect, decide and determine to construct, rebuild or repair any sidewalk at the expense of the village, in the first instance, by and through the Street Commissioner, in which case no notice to build, rebuild or repair such walk need be given to any private person. And if such sidewalk shall not be constructed or rebuilt by the persons so notified within such thirty days as aforesaid, or in case the council shall resolve to construct or rebuild such walk at village expense in the first instance, then the Street Commissioner shall, on notice from the Clerk or without such notice, forthwith cause the same to be constructed or rebuilt according to the ordinances and the resolutions of the Council and under their orders and directions, and the expense thereof shall forthwith become a debt from the owner of the adjoining lots and premises to the village and may be collected according to law; and such expense shall forthwith become a lien upon such adjoining lots or premises, by itemized bill, to pay the expense of the same, and in case the same is not paid in full within ten days after such demand, the same shall be assessed against such lots or premises as a special assessment, and be collected according to law. The notice to build any sidewalk shall be served by the Street Commissioner by delivering a copy thereof to the owner or occupant of the lots or premises adjoining such proposed walk, describing such premises, if he shall be found in the said village, or by leaving the same at his residence in said village, if any; but if such owner or occupant cannot be found in said village and he have no residence therein, then by posting a copy of such notice in a conspicuous place on such premises; said original notice or a copy thereof shall be returned to and filed with the village clerk with proof of service indorsed thereon made under oath of such Street Commissioner, showing the time and manner of such service, and the person, if any, upon whom such service was made.

SECTION VI.—All sidewalks in said village shall be kept in good repair by the owner, agent, occupant or person in charge of the premises adjoining to or fronting on such sidewalk,

at his expense; and whenever any sidewalk in said village shall, in the judgment of the Street Commissioner, need repairing, or shall not conform to the established grade, or shall otherwise conflict with any ordinance of said village, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to forthwith notify the owner, agent, occupant or person in charge of the premises adjoining to or fronting on such sidewalk to repair the same within ninety-six hours after receiving such notice; such notice shall be in writing and shall be made, served, verified, returned and filed in all respects similar to notices for construction of sidewalks under this ordinance, as near as may be.

SECTION VII.—If any owner, agent, occupant or person in charge of any lot or premises in said village shall neglect or refuse to repair any sidewalk within the time specified in the notice so served on him by the Street Commissioner, or shall allow any sidewalk constructed in front of or adjacent to such lot or premises to become out of repair, or to remain unrepaired, for the space of ninety-six hours, whether notified to repair the same or not, the Street Commissioner may thereafter forthwith proceed to repair the same, and the actual cost thereof shall constitute a debt and become a lien, and be demanded, collected, paid, and if not paid, assessed as a special assessment, in all respects the same as provided for the expense of building walks in and under this ordinance.

SECTION VIII.—The Street Commissioner shall keep and enter at large in a book to be provided for that purpose full and itemized memoranda of all expenses incurred by him for labor, material and otherwise, in building, repairing or rebuilding any sidewalks, with descriptions of all lots or premises in front of or adjacent to which such expenses have been incurred, and the names of the owners, agents, occupants or persons in charge thereof, and the dates of all notices served by him, in each case, and shall file and keep in the office of the village clerk copies of all such notices with sworn returns of the date and manner of service of the same and upon whom served, indorsed thereon.

SECTION IX.—If from any record, memoranda, report or return, on file in the office of the Street Commissioner or of the Village Clerk, it appears that any sidewalk has not been built, repaired or rebuilt, within the time prescribed, by the person or persons properly chargeable therewith, or if it shall appear that the village has built, repaired or rebuilt any sidewalk or part thereof, and that the same has not been fully paid for by the person or persons chargeable therewith, the village clerk shall forthwith report the same to the Council, who shall determine the persons and the amount, against whom any such description of the lot or premises against which the expense thereof shall be levied as a special assessment; and the Council shall order such special assessment to be made. Such special assessment shall then forthwith be made, reported, deposited, reviewed, adopted, confirmed, certified, enforced, and be due, payable, collected and returned, in all respects, or as near as may be, as is

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

SEVEN-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

By U. S. Justice Brewer.

Our executive and legislative officials are rulers, while certain limitations are placed upon them to prevent any injurious results from the exercise and unwise exercise of ruling power. The ruler is subject to removal by impeachment or otherwise. But these are only provisions which the people, in framing the constitution, deemed necessary to limit the extent of his authority as a ruler. Take the office of President, the highest executive office in the nation. His term is four years, subject to re-election. The idea that fixed a short term is that of preventing permanent injurious results from the arbitrary and unauthorized action of some ambitious and unprincipled President, if ever there should be one such in office.

It may not be generally known that the convention that framed the constitution at first prescribed a presidential term of seven years, with a prohibition upon re-election; and only as the convention was nearing its end, and so far as the record shows—without any discussion or suggestion of reason therefor, this was changed into a four-year term, and without the ineligibility. In the judgment of many men, among whom I am one, there was a mistake in that change.

In the light of history I think it would have been better to have left the presidential term of seven years, with an accompanying ineligibility.

WHY LAWYERS ARE UNPOPULAR.

By Attorney James M. Beck.

The chief reason for the unpopularity of the lawyer is due to the fact that men get their impressions of law and of the lawyer through the medium of fiction and not from any personal observation, and it has always been the tendency of the poet, the novelist or the dramatist to select unfavorable and exaggerated types to give dramatic intensity to their productions. An honorable lawyer is too prosaic for literary portraiture. The lawyer is the great conservative force in a nation, and is constantly

called upon to defend the individual against the tyranny of the majority. He must frequently defy and defeat public opinion by protecting the individual from its unreasonable demand.

The lawyer must often share with his client public odium. He must often stand between a relentless public opinion and its victim. In defending the rights of the individual he must often contravene the interests of the many. This is peculiarly true of our country and of the present time, for with popular passion issued into fury by frenzied agitators and with great constitutional limitations standing as the only barriers to popular aggression, the lawyer must frequently thwart the public will by invoking the sacred guarantees of the constitution.

WHY NOT LET THE LOVERS ALONE?

By Helen Oldfield.

If Johnny Jones walks home from church with Susan Smith two Sundays in succession, he immediately is suspected of a more than friendly feeling for that young woman; tongues begin to clack; John is rallied on his fancy for Susan, while she is bantered on her attentions to her. If Edwin and Angelina meet half a dozen times, and he shows the slightest disposition to talk or dance with her over so little more than with other girls, some, at least, of their mutual friends are certain to imagine matrimonial intent upon his part, and, still worse, to express the suspicion more or less plainly to the persons concerned.

The probability is that the young man has no serious purpose; his attentions merely are the casual consequence of a surface admiration for a pretty and entertaining girl. Humanity is gregarious, and social intercourse with one's fellows is a natural necessity of all normal men and women.

Undoubtedly the chances are that one or the other of the couple some day will find that friendship has developed into something stronger and tenderer than any other love on earth. Where both step hand in hand into the "primrose path" all is well, and the two who gradually have grown together become one in happy harmony.



THE CALL OF THE HEROIC.

By Henry F. Cope.

"Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."—II. Tim., ii. 3.

It is hardship and not ease that attracts men. Those who have the capacity for greatness crave great things to do and they are willing to bear the pains and privations involved in such tasks. Commonly we make the mistake of urging men to religion because it is so easy and helpful; we need rather to offer the motive of its cost and hardships.

There is little hope for any man who does not respond to the call of the heroic. We may have lost the youth's enthusiasm for deeds of daring, and we may now be willing to wear slippers instead of high boots. But something essential to full living has died within us if our blood does not flow faster at the thought of great sacrifices and if we do not feel the impulse and desire to have our share in them.

The hope of any race is that it will go on worshipping its worthy heroes. Christianity has been most valuable to the world and most vital within itself in the measure that it has been a religion of hero worship. It has been the glowing enthusiasm of its people for the person and the glorious, sacrificial life of Christ that has counteracted the cold and sterile aspects of its philosophies.

The theology of Christianity has tended rather to invite cowardice to its ranks; it has said to men, if you are afraid of hell believe these statements and you will have nothing more to fear. But the fact of Jesus of Nazareth has been mightier than the philosophies and men who either abhorred such factitious forms of righteousness or failed to understand any of the philosophy have been swayed by admiration for his life.

Churches ought to be groups of people who have caught the vision of the great and costly service that the world needs. They are Christian only in the measure that they have accepted the Christ mission. They are to be judged not by their power to gain wealth, to beautify their structures, or to indulge in luxurious fittings, but by the sacrificial service they are rendering society.

As long as religion is a hiding place from the desert of wrongdoing, as long as it invites men with promises of ease, of heavenly rest and earthly peace, it will attract only the weaklings. When it shall stand and say to me, "Here is a great work to be done, here are tasks that will cost us dearly," the strong will flock to its banner.

The call to the Christian life is a call to the heroic; it is the imperative of the heavenly vision. It bids men do hard things, follow their own highest hopes and faintest ideals. It says to the least of men, "Set out to save the world. It bids men lay down their lives."

It is no easy thing to live the life that sets the soul above the soul, to fight constantly this battle, without the least respite, against the sloth and selfishness of our natures. It is hard to resist the temptations to compromise with our own ideals, to match the prizes offered for some slight violation of conscience.

It calls for fortitude to stand for things that are high, to be willing to be called fool for some deed of faith, to choose the fading prizes of honor and truth and right where men are struggling for the prizes that perish.

It calls for courage to do the Christy kind of service in this world. Living for men is not a matter of soft sentiment; serving the needy is something sterner than scattering a few pennies over the slums. No man can take the part of the oppressed without making an enemy of the oppressor. If you are afraid of a sword you had better not enter his service.

The cross his followers must bear is a real one, not of signs or sentiments, but of the hatred and opposition of those who have been used to fatten by wrong while the servants of the right stood complacently by. It is the cross of being counted a fool because you choose the right before revenue, the good of others before your own.

The world wants men who will suffer, more than it wants those who can succeed; it needs those who are not afraid to fail or to lose, if only they may serve the right; it needs those who will endure hardness for the things they count highest and most worth while. And all such ever will find the stay and inspiration of their living in the great hero of Nazareth.

INSPIRATION IN PAUL'S LIFE.

By Rev. Henry Mottet.

I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus.—Gal. vi. 17.

Among all the men whom the world counts great few rank higher than the Apostle Paul. Forasmuch as a man, by his influence, uplifts and inspires us, and forasmuch as he actually becomes a conscious power for good in our daily life, he wins both our interest and our affection to such an extent that even the seemingly little things of life take on for us a serious importance. Many have wondered what he meant when he said that he bore in his body the marks of the Lord Jesus.

You are aware that it was customary in bygone ages to brand with a hot iron for identification both slaves and prisoners. It is possible that when made a prisoner for his Master's sake the prison mark was branded with a white-hot iron into his flesh. Or there may be another explanation, difficult to accept because of its seeming improbability. There exists a tradition that the impression of the spear in the Master's side and the print of the nails in his hands and feet somehow appeared upon the person of Paul and that these are the marks to which he refers.

He is by no means alone in the distinction of having borne these specific

marks. There are others eminent in the early Christian church who bore of a similar mysterious branding. I submit to the wonder of all who read after all, there does not exist more sacred process of thought transference which may account for these marks of the Lord Jesus. But put to one side every theory, there are three marks which speak ever with undying and majestic eloquence and which interpret St. Paul in such manner that not a single one of the race but will bow in reverent admiration.

The first mark: He lived with the high end in view that he might develop the noblest kind of manhood—the manhood of the Lord Jesus—and that then he might bestow the benefit of that manhood upon his fellow man.

The second mark: Branded upon him was the sturdy steadfastness which characterizes his whole life to the very end. He never flinched. He never complained. A lofty end in view and the steady pursuit of the same in rain and shine, who will not own praise God for such inspiration?

The third mark: Here may be approached the finest note in the man's life. There is no such thing possible as adding greatness where there is not within the man a tender, a quickly responsive and a loyal heart and a burning affection for God and for all humanity. Unless a man can love much, and love as did the Apostle, he can never fill any but a small and obscure place.

The marks of the Lord Jesus: Do you ask for any finer, more winsome than these? High purpose, absolute steadfastness, Christlike affection, may these brand us, may they forever remain in and upon us, the marks of the Lord Jesus, which you and I proudly bear in our bodies and in our every day life.

RELIGION IN BUSINESS.

By Lewis A. Grossett.

Until an employer who has placed in his power some of his weaker fellow-beings looks with compassion upon them, and feels his accountability to God for their proper treatment, and accords them justice, and even sympathy, then, and not until then, can he stand and give a rightful account of his stewardship.

The employer who finds coming to his home, evening after evening, employees who tell their troubles and difficulties, and who listen and gives help and comfort and advice, will some day feel better satisfied with those calls than in entertaining the leaders of society. They come when you are tired. Yes, they come when you are having your evening meal. Yes, they come when you are entertaining friends.

They do not appreciate your help. No. Of the ten lepers Christ healed, only one returned to give Him thanks. If you help them they will tell others, and you will have many more such demands upon you. Yes, their shoes bring mud on your soft rugs. Yes, but your treatment of them in your daily life has been such that they have confidence in you, and in your face they think they have read pity and compassion. No greater compliment could be paid you. Take care lest you lose that confidence.

Pity the employer who never has such calls, whose life has never brought to him the confidence of those to whom he owes so much. To whom have they a better right to go? Had it not been for them, could you have had those soft rugs? Have you not made profit by their toil and labor?

When you turn away from them you have earned a reward from Him who said: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto Me."

SHORT METER SERMONS.

The ready made religion always looks the part.

There is nothing holier than everyday helpfulness.

Faith never would know itself but for foul weather.

A passion for speaking seldom is a passion for souls.

You cannot elevate society at the price of the individual.

The strain of the market should be the gain of good morality.

The man who can keep his religion to himself hasn't any to keep.

Men will bother little over the breadth of your opinions unless you have, too, depth of convictions.

It's usually the man who has learned how hard it is to begin to think who denounces intellectualty.

It's a strange delusion of many that God can have no new thoughts when once they have spoken.

Some people have a way of praying for peace that only prays their neighbors into open hostility.

There may be more religion in cursing as though you liked it than in praying as though it hurt you.

The man who cannot go to church without sleeping has a remarkable power of keeping his eyes open at a political meeting.

DON'TS FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't live for fun lest you die a fool.

Don't mistake slothfulness for toleration.

Don't stop to deliberate after opportunity has arrived.

Don't seek God's service to secure your own promotion.

Don't offer the hungry world the latest thing in theological logic.

Don't forget that the most heavenly things on earth are everyday virtues.

Don't place so much emphasis on form that you lose sight of your fellow-man.

Don't have larger ideas of liberality of other people's money than you have of your own.

Don't fail to remember that a little material aid is worth more than a lot of sacred sympathy.

Don't try to increase the riches of the soul by what you save, for these depend on what you sow.

Don't wear a cloud on your brow when you engage in God's work lest it overshadow your efforts.



The first requisite of success in breeding is the love of an animal.

Burn the potato vines and all trash in the fields to prevent rot.

An honest nurseryman is a rare prize that should be tightly clung to.

A heavy rain coat is cheaper than doctor's bills. So is a tired girl for the wife.

The man who has learned enough to attend to his own business has a pretty good education.

A breachy cow, a sheep-killing dog and a lazy and careless hired man are the three greatest nuisances on the farm.

Men are the vainest creatures in the world, yet they are always making fun of women for studying the looking glass.

Rape grown during a wet season is much more succulent and has a tendency to cause blot quicker than when grown during a dry season.

It is a good plan to market of the calves as soon as they are of a marketable size and age. The milk is worth more than the calf after that.

California fruit growers recently sent a trainload of oranges for distribution among the people of Iowa in order to educate them up to the advantages of eating more of this fruit.

Hens that have to dodge for their lives every time the men folks come near, and that are compelled to skirmish for a living, are not the ones that are paying off the farm debt.

There is more danger from pasturing rape during a wet season than a dry one. Not only on account of the condition of the plant, from the standpoint of pasture, but the effects of same when taken into the stomach.

What has become of the good old cider apple butter that mother used to make? The government experts show that 90 per cent of the stuff now sold for apple butter is so badly adulterated as to make it unfit for food.

It takes courage to keep on raising sheep or hogs or anything else when prices show a weak backbone for a couple of years in succession. But the man who has the grit to stick to his business will win in the long run.

The Stock Breeders' Association of Grangeville, Wash., paid \$10,000 for a Percheron stallion. He is dark brown, 5 years old, weighs 2,800 pounds and stands 18 hands 1 1/2 inches. The association is composed of ten farmers.

Under no circumstances should the unsophisticated country girl go to a large city on a tempting offer of high wages unless the position she has in view has been certified to by a person of her acquaintance in whom she has absolute confidence. In all too many cases girls are won to view these offers as bona fide only to find by bitter experience that they were traps set by unprincipled or immoral schemers to lure them to the city.

For years past fumes of tobacco have been used for the purpose of fumigation in green and hot houses. But, due to the fact that this is not always effective with all kinds of insects, other insecticides have been experimented with, and hydrocyanic acid gas has been found to be very effective. One of the drawbacks with this is that in addition to exterminating insect life it will also inflict injury on the plants if allowed to remain in the enclosure too long. It is likewise a deadly poison, and great care has to be exercised in the use of it.

The Fruit Garden.

Pick the pears two weeks before they would become soft and store them in a cool dark place to ripen.

Peaches picked for shipping should be removed from the trees while still hard, but with good color. For home use, however, let them remain on the trees until they are ripe enough to fall.

Trees can be set out for a new orchard in September and October. If the trees are received with the leaves still on, strip them off at once. Get your orders in early, so that the plants will be received early.

Currants and gooseberries can be planted to much better advantage now than in the spring. It is also the time to increase your stock of a favorite variety of these fruits. Cut the tips of the stems into pieces 3 or 4 inches long and tie them in bundles. Store in damp sand, in a cool place until spring.—Scribner's Life.

Alfalfa Deeds.

In "The Book of Alfalfa," by Secretary F. D. Coburn of Kansas, the following list of don'ts is given:

Don't sow any nurse crop. Don't sow on freshly plowed land, no matter how carefully prepared. Don't let weeds or grass grow over six inches high without clipping. Don't clip or mow when wet with rain or dew. Don't let alfalfa stand, if turning yellow, cut it. Don't sow old seed. Don't sow less than twenty-five pounds per acre, one-half each way. Don't sow on land that will not raise 250 bushels of potatoes per acre. Don't sow twenty-five acres at first; sow five. Don't pasture it. Don't put any of the rotten manure anywhere but on your alfalfa plot. Don't depend on "culture cakes" or soil from some distant field. Don't let water stand on it. Don't let it go if it is thin stand, but disk it more and don't be afraid you will kill it. Don't

replenish the land; disk it. Don't wait for it to stool; it never does. Don't try to cut for hay until the alfalfa takes the field. Don't sow on any land not well under drained. Don't leave your land rough; use a roller or a plank drag to level and smooth it. Don't give it up.

National Resources and Waste.

Conservation of natural resources and prevention of waste are two subjects that go together. Conservation of forests, for example, means that they should not be cut faster than needed. The stoppage of waste is a corollary to the main proposition. The waste in the manufacture of lumber is something enormous. The old-fashioned sawmill, when it made an arch board, also made a quarter of an inch of sawdust. This waste has been reduced by hand saws and scientific sawing, but there is still enough sawdust made to build cities if it could be utilized. The National Conservation Commission is trying to find out what uses can be made of sawdust beyond its meager use as fuel.

It is estimated that, under present methods of mining coal, more than a ton is wasted for every ton that is gotten to market. Caved-in mines, which cannot probably be reopened, contain more coal than has been taken out of all the mines. It is lost forever. The commission wants to know whether everything possible has been done to lessen the loss while the mine is in operation.

These are big practical questions. Handled in a big, practical way they mean great saving to the people, a saving added to the national wealth.—Minnesota Journal.

How Many Eggs Will a Hen Lay?

Here is what Professor Graham said about egg production recently to the students of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph:

"I find it a very difficult matter to get an accurate idea of the number of eggs that the average hen in the Province of Ontario produces in a year. I am very much inclined to believe that the average hen does not produce eighty eggs in twelve months. I believe that the average hen at the average experiment station does not produce 110 eggs per year. One would expect that at the various experiment stations and colleges which are scattered over the United States and Canada they would probably get as good an average production as on the poultry farm. They have many conditions present which are not present on the average farm, and they have other conditions that are probably more favorable. Considering all things, we should get somewhere near the average production at the experiment station."

"I have come to the conclusion that the average production is somewhere about 100 eggs. At the Maine station they had a production of 120 eggs per hen on an average. They have been working on the trap nest system for a number of years, and as far as I know, their record last year was 134 eggs per hen, which means that they had a gain of about fourteen eggs per hen over earlier records. I think that you can produce a wonderful improvement by selection in the first one or two years, and after that progress becomes slow. You must have a great many conditions favorable to make advancement. From what Professor Goveall has told me, they had not used any males in their breeding pens that have not been produced from hens that produce 200 eggs per hen per year. All the hens in their breeding pens have been bred from hens that laid 150 eggs per year, so they might be termed strong producers. No hen is used for breeding purposes until after her egg record has been kept for twelve months."

Securing Fertile Eggs.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture have been collecting data regarding the factors which affect the fertility of eggs, the question having been carefully studied at a number of experiment stations in the United States and elsewhere.

Too warm quarters for laying stock and overfeeding are commonly believed to exercise an unfavorable influence on egg fertility, as well as does a cold season. The way eggs are handled or stored is also believed to affect the proportion which will hatch as will also the conditions under which incubation occurs.

The vigor and character of the parent stock and the length of time the male bird has been with the flock are also important questions with respect to egg fertility. At the outset it should be pointed out that fertility and "hatchability" are not necessarily identical.

An egg may be fertile and still the germ does not have sufficient vitality to produce a healthy chick under the ordinary conditions of incubation. In a series of incubator experiments at the Rhode Island station of 8677 eggs treated, 83 per cent were found to be fertile, while only 40 per cent of the fertile eggs, or 38.6 per cent of the total number of eggs, hatched under the conditions of the tests.

The various observations made, while not entirely conclusive, indicate that in order to secure fertile eggs which will hatch, the laying stock must not be kept in very warm quarters or overfed; the males must be kept with the hens continuously and that only eggs should be used which are produced after the male has been with the hens several days.

Only few fowls from very vigorous parent stock and those known to produce a high percentage of fertile eggs (hens vary widely in this respect) should be used; the hens should be allowed a rest after each laying period, while the eggs should be handled carefully, not subjected to extremes of temperature in storing and used only when comparatively fresh.—Prairie Farmer

Whale Dance of the Koryaks.



The whale dance of the Koryaks, natives of Northeastern Siberia, is another case where the host has all the pleasure. Like the man who mixes the cocktail, says "Here's to you" and drinks it himself, the Koryaks kill the white whale, or the beluga, cut its head off, eat its flesh, entertain its head as a guest and then set that member adrift with the expectation that it will return to its former comrades and urge them to visit its hosts and be entertained in the same royal manner. Certainly the Koryaks, noted for mental development, have a peculiar sort of humor or they would not carry out the ceremonies attending the whale feast without laughing at themselves. As the diet of the Koryaks is limited to fish, seal and whale flesh, with Russian brick tea as an occasional luxury, the taking every year

of good quantities of beluga, a mammal of 12 feet long, is essential to their welfare. The white whales are now very scarce in the bays of the Okhotsk sea. They are captured in open assures in the ice floes, which they are obliged to frequent for breathing purposes. When an animal is caught the festival is held, the entire village taking part. The idea underlying the celebration is that the captured whale has come to visit the settlement. He must be treated with respect, as he, that is his head, is destined to return to sea where he will tell of the good time he had while being relieved of his superfluous flesh, how gloriously he was entertained, and will induce his comrades, like the fox in the fable, to go and have their tails cut off close behind their heads.—Williamsport (Pa.) Grit.

BUYING IN SMALL AMOUNTS.

Problem of the Butcher in Light Housekeeping Neighborhoods.

"The man who runs a grocery and fruit store with a meat market attachment in a light housekeeping neighborhood is always sure of his share of funny experiences," said a man who has just this sort of job in upper Manhattan, according to the New York Sun.

"These light housekeeping customers take more of our time in proportion to the money they leave with us than any other class, but they keep us so amused, and they're usually so young and pretty and jolly that we never think of really getting mad at them."

"Buying steak to fit the skillet is a light housekeeping proposition we're offered up again. What we call Delmonico steaks are best for this and they're favorites with all the women who play the light housekeeping game. We take the bone out and skewer the steak up so it'll just fit their pan, and they go off smiling. One girl brings in a plate just the size of her skillet, so we make the steak fit the plate. We get so used to selling 'just two chops' that we take a small purchase like that quite as a matter of course."

"I remember the day before Thanksgiving a pretty little thing came in with her tape measure. She said she wanted to buy a small turkey. The turkey must be just the size to fit into a pan which just went into her oven, and she'd brought along the tape measure to make sure. I told her I'd never seen such a small edition of our national bird and that she'd better compromise on a chicken. She was a good deal disappointed, but we found a fine chicken that went into her pan, with a couple of inches to the good. Then she

had me look over a big basket of sweet potatoes to find some 'nice, long, slender ones,' because she wanted them to just fit around the chicken in the pan. She bought just four."

"Cheese is another thing the light housekeepers always go slow on. They'd rather buy a few cents' worth every day than have a crumb left over for a stray mouse to nibble on. Lots of stores object to selling less than a pound, but when a pretty girl appeals to you for 'just 5 cents' worth' and perhaps to make up for it plunges recklessly and gets four eggs and a quarter of a pound of coffee at the same time—who'd have the heart to refuse her?"

"These hair-splitting calculations aren't often necessary on account of lack of money, but just because there's no place to keep leftovers."

Aids a Diver to Life.

The difficulty a diver experiences in lifting weights beneath the water is partly overcome by a new Italian invention, which has been formally adopted by that government. The mechanism is a diving suit, the artificial arms of which are worked from the inside by the wearer. The leverage thus obtained enables the diver to lift objects heavier than he could otherwise handle. In addition to this improvement over the old method a high-power electric light that will penetrate the water for some distance is placed in the helmet.

Just Growing.

"Why, Mrs. White," began the summer visitor newly returned to Saymouth, "how those maples of yours have grown since last year! It's perfectly amazing!"

"Oh, I do know it's anything to wonder at," said Mrs. White, easily. "They didn't get anything else to do."

DROPS FROM THE CLOUDS.

Dangerous Species of Exhibition that Often Results in Death.

The double parachute descent made the other day from an estimated height of 14,000 feet by the Misses Lonie May and Dolly Shepard, probably constitutes a record in long drops.

One writes "probably," because there is always a doubt in these cases, owing to the difficulty in verifying the actual altitudes reached by the parachutists before letting go, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly.

Prof. Baldwin, who first popularized this highly dangerous species of exhibition at the Alexandra palace, London, in 1888, made several descents from altitudes exceeding a mile, but was prevented by the authorities from carrying out his intention of dropping from a height of two miles. Later, however, he descended in the provinces from a height of 9,000 feet. This was his record, so far as this country is concerned.

He soon found emulators, though; several of whom met with violent deaths. Thus, an Englishman named George Higgins, after descending safely several times from altitudes exceeding 10,000 feet, was eventually killed at Kirkstall, near Leeds. This happened on Aug. 8, 1891. A few months later Miss Van Tassel was similarly dashed to death at Dacca, and on May 20, 1908, Miss Edith Brooks, aged 23, was killed near Sheffield.

On the other hand, there have been chivalrous some remarkable escapes of a nature akin to that experienced by the Misses May and Shepard. Thus at Wakefield, some years back, a well-known parachutist named Cissie Kent, was carried high above the clouds through something going wrong with the "test" cord, yet managed to alight safely in the middle of the town after narrowly escaping being impaled on the spire of All Saints' church. Owing to a similar mishap Miss Alma Beaumont was, at Glasgow, once borne aloft to the height of 12,700 feet before being able to let go. Nevertheless, she suffered no hurt, although twenty minutes were occupied in the descent.

Mob a Classic Term.

"The mob," an abbreviation of "the mobile," which represents the Latin "mobile vulgus" (the fickle crowd) came into the language about 1690-90. Malone notes that T. Brown in 1690 wrote both "the mobile" and "the mob," while in 1692 Dryden ventured the moneyable with a sort of apology for using it. Addison regarded it as a regrettable abbreviation, to be classed with "inco." According to Macaulay in the year 1680 "our tongue was enriched with two words, 'mob' and 'sham,' remarkable memorials of a season of tumult and imposture."

Campaigns Laid Nailed.

"Do candidates really kiss babies?" "Only in the comic papers. The only candidate I ever knew to do any kissing was Hobson, and he did it all before he went into politics."—Kansas City Times.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE. SHOWING ITS IMPORTANT DIMENSIONS.



A SUDDEN COLD.



Miss Helen Sauerbier, of 513 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., writes an interesting letter on the subject of catching cold, which cannot fail to be of value to all women who catch cold easily.

PERUNA ADVISED FOR SUDDEN COLDS.

It Should be Taken According to Directions on the Bottle, at the First Appearance of the Cold.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 1, 1901.—Last winter I caught a sudden cold which developed into an unpleasant catarrh of the head and throat, depriving me of my appetite and usual good spirits. A friend who had been cured by Peruna advised me to try it and I sent for a bottle at once, and I am glad to say that in three days the phlegm had loosened, and I felt better, my appetite returned and within nine days it was in my usual good health.

—Miss Helen Sauerbier.

Peruna is an old and well tried remedy for colds. No woman should be without it.

Struck for a Good Deal.

Lady Interviewer—Your wife's devotion to you is regarded as a model of married happiness. Now, how as a public man does a wife's devotion strike you?

Aspiring Candidate (truthfully)—Well, mine struck this morning for twenty-five for a new hat.—Baltimore American.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDRON, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

There is a lighthouse to every 14 miles of coast in England, to every 34 miles in Ireland and to every 30 miles in Scotland.

If it's Your Eye, Pott's Eye Salve, for inflammation, stye, itching lids, eye aches, defects of vision and sensitive to strong lights. All druggists or Howard Bros.

Baroness Cederstrom, as plain Mme. Frit, has made as high as \$350,000 in a single year by means of her voice.

It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder 85 cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar.

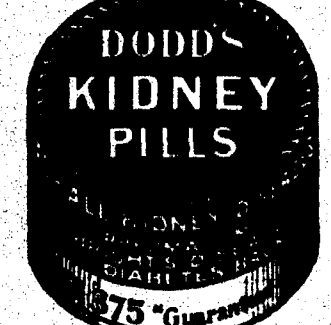
Sealing Down.

The painters and decorators were about to begin work in the professor's study, and the professor, being unwilling to trust the handling of his books and papers to anybody else, was removing them into another room himself.

"I'm only three-fourths of the man I used to be," he muttered. "When I was a young man I was a reporter, and now I am only a porter."

Concerning Mrs. Jeyes. Mrs. Goolson—What satisfaction does Mrs. Jeyes derive from her new automobile? I never see her riding in it.

Miss Capsicum—She isn't deriving any satisfaction from it now. The Snoodles have bought a finer one.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by the Little Liver Pills. They also relieve distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach Troubles, Pains in the Mouth, Croup, Hoarseness, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Get the Best Bear Brand. Refuse Substitutes.

BURBANK'S THORNLESS CACTUS. This cactus is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that is thornless. It is the only one that is the best for medicinal purposes. It is the only one that is the best for medicinal purposes.

CATHOLIC COLONY. In Texas, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, there is a Catholic colony. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that is the best for medicinal purposes. It is the only one that is the best for medicinal purposes.

It is the only one that is the best for medicinal purposes. It is the only one that is the best for medicinal purposes. It is the only one that is the best for medicinal purposes.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The population of the territory now embraced in the German empire has doubled since 1848.

An elephant's burden is from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds, and that of a horse from 200 to 250 pounds.

Kobe is now the first port in the Japanese empire; it has a population of not far from 400,000.

The first English regatta took place upon the Thames, between London bridge and Millbank, June 23, 1775.

A two-mile railroad bridge has been recently completed across the Columbia river, in the State of Washington.

A hen attains her best laying capacity in her third year. She will lay in an average lifetime from 800 to 600 eggs.

In the Yukon mining regions electric lines for conveying power up to a distance of sixty miles have been installed.

The clock at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, has a record pendulum, its length being twenty-two feet and the weight of the ball 200 pounds.

The Church of England bishopric of Mackenzie, in British North America, is five times as large as the United Kingdom.

Russia still buys nearly all her tea in the form of tablets or bricks, probably owing to the convenience of transportation in early times.

The importation of cigarettes in Germany was lessened for a short time only by the increase of the duty from 270 marks to 700 marks.

Last year the 125 universities of Europe were attended by 228,732 students. Berlin was in the lead, with 13,884; next came Paris, with 12,937; Bonn, with 12,937; and Vienna, with 6,265.

An old judge of a New York court of record says that, if the law requiring an attorney of the courts to be of good moral character was strictly enforced, about ninety-two members of the bar out of each hundred would have to go into some other business.

Sir Walter Hillyer has been appointed expert adviser to the Chinese government. Sir Walter was born in China, of English parents and is a learned linguist.

Li Hung Chang once said that he spoke and wrote Chinese as well as the most highly educated mandarin.

Waldorf Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, is a candidate for a seat in the British House of Commons, to represent the ancient city of Plymouth, from which came the founders of New England. The young man is a Conservative, or, as members of the party are known by its opponents, a Tory.

Mrs. W. S. Peabody, of Denver, has been called "Mother of the Mesa Verde National Park." This park contains the most interesting remains of the cliff-dwellers that have been discovered, and Mrs. Peabody is largely instrumental in its being made a national park. Before her marriage to Major W. S. Peabody, a retired army officer, she lived in Washington, where she held a place in the Bureau of Ethnology.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, of Salt Lake City, who was regularly elected and served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Denver, is the mother of nine children, and said to have one of the best managed households in that city. She is an ardent advocate of equal suffrage, not because it "broadens" the views of the modern woman, but because it gives them the power to protect and improve their homes.

The tender of chickweed in Paris is a well-known figure. The sellers are numerous and their cry is one of the most noteworthy of those that resound in the morning in the streets of the French capital. According to the Bulletin des Hautes there are about a hundred thousand candelas in the capital and the daily consumption of chickweed is estimated at \$2,000. This sum looks large, but it only allows 2 cents for each bird. A Paris contemporary points out that a goodly portion of land between Suresnes and Courbevoie is set aside for the cultivation of the weed.

The Musical Home Journal of London tells a story of George Grosmith and the income tax authorities. Long after his father's death the commission-ers, by mistake, sent the younger Grosmith a notice assessing the income of the deceased at \$10,000. Mr. Grosmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it: "I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; \$10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this. Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

An entirely new design in the construction of electric lamps has been recently brought out, the novel feature of which is the entire absence, so far as the eye is concerned, of all wires. One-half of the transformer is fastened to the underside of a table, while the other half of the transformer is incorporated in the base of the lamp standard. By proper transformer design, it is possible to supply the lamps on the standard with electrical energy when both parts of the transformer are placed one above the other. The advantages of such an arrangement are that no holes need be made in the table or coverings for the passage of wires; while the lamp itself can be removed from the table when so desired without disconnecting any wires.

Dr. Charles Perrier, in an article based on observations made in French penal institutions, says that criminals are for the most part of medium height. Thieves, he says, he found to be almost exclusively of small stature, and beggars nearly always of medium or slightly above that height. "It is seldom," he says, "that a fully developed beggar nature can be found in a large frame."

Murderers, on the other hand, his observations prove to be above the average in size. All the prisoners under punishment for arson and for counterfeiting measured by him came under the head of "small." These details, the writer says, while they may establish certain facts as to French criminals, may be valueless when applied to the underworld in other countries.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1885—Cartier left his ship and proceeded up the St. Lawrence in boats.

1871—Mediators between the colonists and the Indians met at Plymouth.

1710—An expedition of British and Provincials appeared before Port Royal in Canada.

1783—Zenger's Weekly Journal, the second paper in New York, first appeared.

1788—First legislative assembly ever held in Canada met at Halifax.

1768—Hurricane in Havana caused great destruction of life and property.

1776—The new constitution of Pennsylvania was formally proclaimed.

1777—Congress assembled in York, Pa., and continued in session there until the following summer. The British, under Sir Henry Clinton, captured Fort Clinton and Montgomery.

1780—Major Andre, British army officer, hanged as a spy at Tappan.

1783—Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States proclaimed.

1787—Ship Columbia sailed from Boston, Mass., and returned three years later, having completed the first trip around the world.

1790—Force of regulars and militia under Gen. Harmer defeated the Indians at Miami village, in Ohio.

1800—United States and France concluded a treaty settling long standing difficulties between the two countries.

1803—First Catholic church in Boston, Mass., dedicated.

1813—Moravian Town, on the River Thames, destroyed by the Americans under Gen. Harrison. Jenny Lind, famous singer, born. Died Nov. 2, 1887.

1820—First Sunday school in Texas established at San Felipe.

1831—A free trade convention met in Philadelphia.

1839—The Indian chief Blackhawk died at his camp on the Des Moines river.

1839—Business portion of Aiken, S. C., destroyed by fire.

1841—Santa Anna entered the City of Mexico.

1851—Great damage was done by a storm which swept over Prince Edward Island.

1854—Abraham Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas to a joint debate.

1860—The Prince of Wales visited Washington, D. C.

1862—Gen. Nelson shot by Gen. Jeff C. Davis at Louisville.

1863—The Union troops threw Greek fire into Charleston.

1867—Negro riots in Savannah.

1868—Gen. McClellan welcomes in New York upon his return from Europe.

1870—President Grant paid a visit to Boston.

1874—Engagement of Col. Frederick Dent Grant and Ida Marie Honore announced in Chicago.

1875—Failure of the City of Glasgow bank. Marquis of Lorne appointed governor general of Canada.

1882—Steamboat R. E. Lee, which made the fastest time on record between New Orleans and St. Louis, burned below Vicksburg.

1889—Clark university, at Worcester, Mass., formally opened.

1890—The Count of Paris arrived in America.

1893—Dr. William Lawrence consecrated bishop of Massachusetts.

1894—David B. Hill, for the third time, accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

1898—David J. Hill was appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

1899—Naval parade in New York harbor in honor of Admiral Dewey.

1901—Duke and Duchess of Cornwall visited Vancouver, B. C.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

It is the First Thousand That Counts and is Hardest to Get.

"The thing that counts," said a man of independently large means accumulated by hard work, saving and wise investments, "is the first thousand dollars. When you've got that amount, together you are beginning to get somewhere, and with that start you will want to keep on. The red ink interest entries that you see put down in your savings bank book twice a year will strike you very pleasantly indeed. As interest on your thousand dollars you'll get \$35 or \$40 in a year; your money has begun earning money for you.

"You've got an income now and you'll want to add to it. You will leave that interest in the bank to be added to your principal, and now your interest will begin to draw interest, and to be sure you will keep right on adding to your principal, too, and every six months you'll see those red figures growing bigger and bigger, pretty figures to contemplate, and you'll keep right along saving. But the thing that really counts is the first thousand dollars. Get that and you're all right. And you'll always be glad you saved it.

"For there really is nothing like financial independence, or like having at least some money laid by. Then, if you want money, you've got it. You don't have to go to friends to borrow and take the risk of being refused, the risk of being compelled to go without what you need. If you've got money in the bank you can go there and get it. There might come a time when you would need money for your family or for yourself very much; it's a grand thing to have it where you can get it.

"There's nothing mean about being saving and accumulating money; on the contrary, it is every man's duty to make himself financially independent. I don't mean at all that a man wants to set out to accumulate great wealth; there's no fun in that. But what he does want to do is to get together enough to live on modestly."

—New York Sun.



After suffering for seven years, this woman was restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read her letter.

Mrs. Sallie French, of Pocauna, Ind. Ter, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had female troubles for seven years—was all run-down, and so nervous I could not do anything. The doctors treated me for different troubles, but did me no good. While in this condition I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now strong and well."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat your letter in confidence and advise you free. No woman ever regretted writing her, and because of her vast experience she has helped thousands. Address, Lynn, Mass.

TELEGRAPHING TYPEWRITERS.

New Instrument Sends and Receives Without Bells and Gongs.

The latest device in telegraph is a telegraphing typewriter. It can be attached to and placed under any ordinary typewriter, says the Electrical World. When so connected it becomes a complete sending and receiving telegraph instrument, and both sending and receiving instruments record the message.

The only experience required is that of an operator working a typewriter. The message is sent in the same manner in which you would proceed to write a letter on an ordinary typewriter. This same message will be received on the receiving typewriter exactly as it appears on the sending one. In some respects it resembles the familiar stock ticker and other printing telegraph instruments, but unlike these it makes possible the use of capital and small letters as in ordinary letter writing. The receiving machine records the message just as written and gives what corresponds to a carbon copy made on the original machine.

There is said to be no chance for mistakes. The machine takes down the message just as sent. There is no human receiver to make a mistake by faulty hearing or carelessness or neglect, as is the case with the present Morse system of dots and dashes in use all over the world.

A New Name.

"What do you call a man who drives an automobile?"

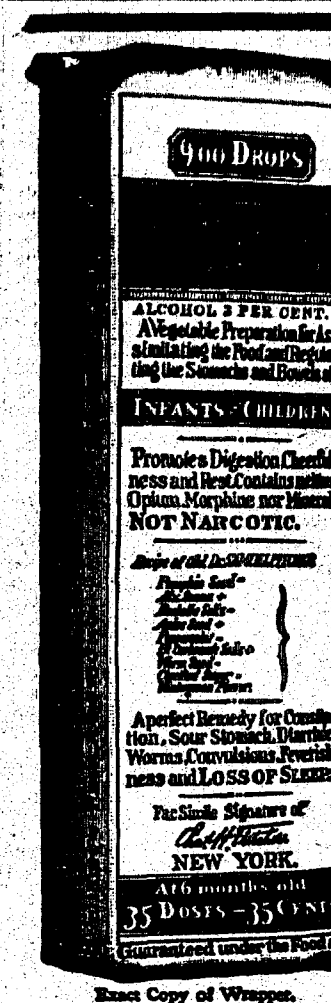
"Well, judging by the way in which he takes possession of the road I should say an auto-crab."—Baltimore American.

Strictly Business.

Inquiring Friend—You've given up booze? How did you ever come upon enough fortitude and self-denial to do that?

Budger—I paid a high priced doctor \$25 to tell me what was the matter with me, and that was his sole prescription. By George, I couldn't afford to waste all that money!

The machine exports of Japan have increased in quantity five times in one year.



PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors.

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MULE TEAM BORAX

Sterilizes Clothing, is Antiseptic and prevents Odor from Perspiration.

All dealers. Sample, Booklet and Particular Card Given "FREE." See Pacific Coast Box Co., Chicago, Ill.

GIRL WAS DELIRIOUS

With Fearful Ecstasies—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Cuticura Aided Like Magic.

"An eruption broke out on my daughter's chest. I took her to a doctor, and he pronounced it to be eczema of a very bad form. He treated her, but the disease spread to her back, and then the whole of her head was affected, and all her hair had to be cut off. The pain she suffered was excruciating, and with that and the heat and tingling her life was almost unbearable. Occasionally she was delirious and she did not have a proper hour's sleep for many nights. The second doctor we tried advised her just as little relief as the first. Then I purchased Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, and before the ointment was three-quarters finished every trace of the disease was gone. It really seemed like magic. Mrs. T. W. Hyde, Brentwood, Essex, England, Mar. 8, 1907."

Depends.

"Can a man get a good bargain in a farm in this neighborhood?"

"Want to buy one?"

"Yes."

"Know anything about the farms around here?"

"No."

"Can you pay cash?"

"Yes."

"Well, you can get some splendid bargains if you'll offer just about one-third of the prices they'll ask you."

Too Late.

Miffins (to Puffer)—She's a stunning woman, old man, and you're bound to be stuck on her. But don't mention laundry or anything like that! Her grandmother was a washwoman.

Puffer (later, to the lady in question, as he relates a story)—Yes, indeed! I can tell you, it took the starch-beg pardon! the nerve—right out of me—Life.

Explained at Last.

"The late Dr. Morgan Dix," said a clergyman of New York, "had a droll way of lightening grave subjects with little humorous asides. Once I heard him addressing a graduating class at a medical school. He began in this way: 'Physiologists tell us, gentlemen, that the older a man grows the smaller his brain becomes. This explains why the old man knows nothing and the young one everything.'"

WANTED TO KNOW

The Truth About Grape-Nuts Food.

It doesn't matter so much what you hear about a thing, it's what you know that counts. And correct knowledge is most likely to come from personal experience.

"About a year ago," writes a N. Y. man, "I was bothered by indigestion, especially during the forenoon. I tried several remedies without any permanent improvement.

"My breakfast usually consisted of oatmeal, steak or chops, bread, coffee and some fruit.

"Hearing so much about Grape-Nuts, I concluded to give it a trial and find out if all I had heard of it was true.

"So I began with Grape-Nuts and cream, 2 soft boiled eggs, toast, a cup of Postum and some fruit. Before the end of the first week I was rid of the acidity of the stomach and felt much relieved.

"By the end of the second week all traces of indigestion had disappeared and I was in first rate health once more. Before beginning this course of diet, I never had any appetite for lunch, but now I can enjoy a hearty meal at noon time." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Road, "The Road to Wellville," in p.p.s.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What Is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 N. BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors.

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Depends.

"Can a man get a good bargain in a farm in this neighborhood?"

DRAGG YOU DOWN.

Backache and Kidney Trouble Slowly Wear One Out.

Mrs. R. Crouse, Fayette St., Manchester, Iowa, says: "For two years my back was weak and rheumatic. Pains ran through my back, hips and limbs. I could hardly get about and lost much sleep. The action of the kidneys was much disordered. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and the result was remarkable. The kidney action became normal, the backache ceased and my health is now unusually good."

Bold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Origin of the Coolness.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Three Months40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 15

Republican Ticket.

National.

For President—
WILLIAM H. TAFT
of Ohio.

For Vice President—
JAMES S. SHERMAN
of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.
Capt. Fred. M. Alger, Detroit.
Geo. Clapperton, Grand Rapids.

DISTRICT.
First—John N. Bagley, Wayne.
Second—Frank S. Neal, Wayne.
Third—Clifford C. Ward, Hillsdale.
Fourth—Solomon Stern, Marcellus.
Fifth—F. A. Washburn, Belding.
Sixth—Edgar P. Gregory, Livingston.
Seventh—Chas. Dodge, Romeo.
Eighth—A. M. Bentley, Shiawassee.
Ninth—Warren E. Carter, Ludington.
Tenth—H. B. Smith, Bay.
Eleventh—Arthur J. Doherty, Clare.
Twelfth—Jas. R. Thompson, Gogebic.

CONGRESSIONAL.
10th District—George A. Loud.
LEGISLATIVE:
For State Senator—Eugene Foster, of Gladwin.

Representative Presque Isle District—
John Hoeft, Jr.

COUNTY TICKET.

Judge of Probate—W. Batterson.
Sheriff—W. S. Chalker.
County Clerk—J. J. Collen.
County Treasurer—Allen B. Felling.
Register of Deeds—R. W. Beck.
Circuit Court Commissioner—O. Palmer.
Prosecuting Attorney—O. Palmer.
County Surveyor—E. P. Richardson.
Coroners—Dr. S. N. Insley.
Dr. C. H. O'Neil.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—Fred. M. Warner.
Lieutenant Governor—Patrick H. Kelley, Lansing.
Secretary of State—Fred C. Martin, Detroit.
State Treasurer—Alex E. Sleeper, Lexington.
Attorney General—John E. Bird, Adrian.
Auditor General—Oramel B. Fuller, Escanaba.
State Land Commissioner—Huntley Russell, Grand Rapids.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Luther L. Wright, Ironwood.
Member State Board of Education—Wm. J. McKone, Albion.
Justice Supreme Court to fill vacancy—Flavius L. Brooke, Detroit.

Democratic County Ticket.

Judge of Probate—R. McElroy.
Sheriff—C. W. Amidon.
Clerk—H. P. Olson.
Treasurer—W. Jorgenson.
Register of Deeds—L. Fournier.
Prosecuting Attorney—J. O. Cunningham.
Circuit Court Commissioner—L. T. Wright.
Surveyor—A. E. Newman, Sr.
Coroners—Andrew Brown.
Wm. McCullough.

True Republicanism.

"The republicans of the state have decided the matter and I will accept their decision and do all I can to assist in the election of their choice." This was the statement made by Fred M. Warner when he thought that another than himself had been elected as the republican candidate for governor. He was disappointed then, but he did not fail to keep in mind what was due from him as a republican and as one who had been honored by his party, and there are thousands of Republicans all over Michigan who did not favor Fred Warner at the primaries who will loyally support him for governor because of his prompt and manly acceptance what seemed to him defeat and disappointment. It is not hard to do the right thing and say the right thing when all one's purposes are favored, but the acceptance of defeat in a generous way requires a different sort of material. Nothing that could have been said or done by Governor Warner would have so recommended him to the republicans of Michigan as his statement of good will and favor for his competitor when he thought that competitor and not himself would be the republican candidate for governor.

And now comes Mr. Dracley with the republican spirit of the man, though yet claiming that frauds were perpetrated in many precincts, which if corrected might give him the nomination, he accepts the decision of the Supreme Court, and voluntarily retires from the contest, and with his most strenuous supporters rallies to the support of Warner and the entire republican ticket, thus insuring its success in the coming election.

A Hancock boy was caught fighting and his mother told him he must say his prayers that he was sorry he fought with Willie Brown. When the boy came to say his prayers by himself, he said: "Lord, I'm sorry I had the scrap with Willie Brown. Between you and me, this talk about bein' sorry is not air, but it is either say or take a tannin' and I leave it to you if a feller haan't a right to lie under them circumstances. I don't want to fool you any, but I just had to square myself with him. Amen."—Bancroft Commercial.

In romance "Thy soulful and I mean some handsome hero guarding his lady love. In real life it means some scabby little woman watching her husband.

HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

THE IDEAL HOME.

In the ideal home the ruling principle will be love. Love to the Supreme Ruler of the universe and love for each member of the family. Here the golden rule will be followed in all intercourse of one with another. Perfect harmony exists between parents in regard to the management of household affairs and the training of the children. The same rules of courtesy will be observed that we expect to find in society. In some respects, the parents sustain the same relation to children that officers of the law sustain to the people. Good citizens never disobey the laws, requiring the infliction of punishment, and were in all probability, reared in homes where the majesty of the law was insulated without the aid of corporal punishment. In the "ideal home" children will be taught the principles of obedience and self-denial, as soon as they can understand, although it requires "line upon line, and precept upon precept." With the exercise of much patience, the model parent will gain the love and obedience of the child without harshness, or what some one has designated "physical persuasion," and instead of trying to beat goodness into children will make their natural tendencies and possibilities the subject of earnest study; then by kindness and gentleness, so train these as to secure a harmonious development, physical, mental and moral, the normal activities will be directed into laudable channels and a desire created to do what is required.

God placed somewhere in the heart of each of us a tender memory, which enables us to touch with a gentle hand or soothing word the heart of the afflicted. What a comfort to know that for every heartache there is somewhere in the universe a heaven-inspired soul, to comfort those downcast. Let us make our words as dew from heaven, touching with gentle hand the withered flowers, giving new vigor to the hardy.

The great drawback to domestic felicity lies in the fact that we get too familiar with one another. There should be a certain reserve in the most intimate relationship. Members of the same family have no right to burst into one another's room without knocking. Wives have no more right to search their husbands' pockets than they have to do the same little service to a distant acquaintance. You have no more right to force the baby's bank than to force the vault of the first National.

Home Happiness.

Probably nineteen twentieths of the happiness you will ever have, you will get at home. The independence that comes to a man when his work is over and he feels that he has run out of the storm into the quiet harbor of home, where he can rest in peace with his family, is something real. It does not make much difference whether you own your house or have one little room in that house, you can make that little room a home to you. You can people it with such sweet fancies, that it will be fairly luminous with their presence, and will be to you the very perfection of a home. Against this home none of you should ever transgress.

Make your homes pleasant to your children, and there will be no army of unemployed marching through the country. In America every sober, industrious, honest young man can find employment. He may have to accept of an humble calling, but will rapidly climb the ladder. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined" and it is the homes without pleasures or happiness that sends the children upon the streets in search of a more congenial atmosphere than they find beneath the parental roof. There are none of us so poor but we can train a few roses on the humble wall and their scent and beauty will long be remembered, and many a boy, instead of going to loaf upon the public highway, will linger at home among the flowers. Moral degradation always begins at home. Honesty is never gained or lost suddenly, or by accident, but idleness feeds upon it and will in time, use up the last vestige. The happy home being a cottage or a mansion, furnishes no recruits for an army of the unemployed.

Mother.

Of all the words cherished in the recollection of man—of all the names held sacred in his memory, that of mother falls upon his heart with the most sublime influence. How sweet the recollection in after years of a mother's tender training, and who is there that finds no relief in recurring to the scenes of his infancy and youth gilded with the recollection of a mother's tenderness. And how many have nobly owned that to the salutary influence, then exerted, they must ascribe their future success, their avoidance of evil, when no eyes were upon them, but which rested on the heart, the warnings, the prayers and tears of a mother.

Others may love as fondly, but never again while time is ours, shall any one love be to us as fond, as tender

and as devoted as that of our dear old mother. Through helpless infancy her throbbing heart was our safe protection and support, and through the ill and malice of childhood her gentle hand ministered as no other could. We feel animated to struggle more manfully in the battle of life, when we remember our mother's holy counsel to us in childhood's early dawn, and in the slippery paths of youth. Ah, those words of tenderness, those pious precepts softened by a mother's love—too much unheeded, then disregarded—live now brightened in memory, and constitute our sweetest recollections. Her prayers for us in childhood—her sparkling, crystal tears—made an impression on our young mind as durable as time, and even now they bid us walk in the path of rectitude.

But alas, how little do a majority of us appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone; when the care and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortune, then we think of the mother that loved us, and to her our hearts turn yearningly.

The best books to a child are a good mother's face and life.

Every woman has an ideal husband before marriage, and a very real one after it.

If you make children happy now you make them happy twenty years from now by the remembrance of it.

Local.

The Farm and Forest Co., received another carload of pine cones Saturday from Deward.

M. C. Lux was in town Tuesday. C. F. Dickinson was at the county seat Tuesday.

C. Harrison had some fine fowls killed by the cars.

Jacob Trux and Bro. were in town Wednesday. The Bro. went south.

Chas. Pillsbury went to Grayling Tuesday.

The supper at the Pavilion Friday evening for the benefit of the Sabbath School was a pleasant affair, and a success financially. Receipts were even \$20.00.

Dr. Underhill is clearing more land. He has a nice piece plowed at present. We expect to see the same in clover next spring.

The Douglas Co. have moved the house formerly owned by Charlie Lee, and the one occupied by Geo. David to the main street.

Mr. Price of Detroit was here looking for land. He was the guest of Dr. Underhill.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Lee were at Lewiston Wednesday.

Will Johnson was in town Saturday.

DAN.

Every teacher in this (city-village county) should plan to attend the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Saginaw, October 29-31. The program bears the names of some of our foremost educators, and the topics for discussion are replete with suggestions regarding almost every phase of school room work. But aside from the program, the privilege of being a part of such a meeting adds the enthusiasm and sends the teacher back to her work with many a new idea, and many a resolution that the stay-at-home never feels. Teachers, of all others, should keep abreast of the times, and these meetings constitute one of the surest preventative of cobweb formation on the brain.

Thursday, October 29, the teachers of Saginaw are probably due to receive more visitors in their school rooms than ever before descended on one city of Michigan in a single day. Five or six thousand teachers will attend the State Teachers' Association, Institute the last three days of October. During the first day all of the schools will be in session and the privilege of inspecting Saginaw's excellent system is held out as one of the attractions of the meeting. The opening hour of the convention has been placed at four o'clock in order to give the visitors as much time as possible to spend in the schools.

GOOD WEATHER IS HERE

Remember we wholesale as well as retail

WHAT?

Home dressed and Chicago fresh meats.

If you are in need of Beef or Pork in any quantity.

Call and see what we have to offer.

Fresh Oysters

—direct from—

Baltimore.

PEOPLE'S MARKET, MILKS BROS. Prop'rs.

Drugs

Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. ROLSON
PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

For the best and purest Drugs and Chemicals. Standard patent medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet articles, perfumery, Stationery and Druggist Sundries call on the Central Drug Store.
Our stock is complete in every detail and in compounding

Prescriptions

we use only the Purest and best grades obtainable.

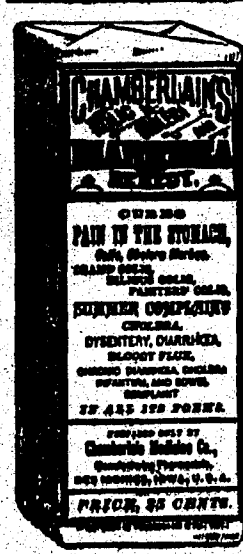
COME IN AND SEE.

Bring us your Family Recipes. Prescription Work a Specialty

O. W. ROESER, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

Diarrhoea, Colic and Cholera Morbus



Are diseases that require prompt attention.

In almost every neighborhood some one has died from these diseases before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned.

Those who rely upon physicians often find that they are away from home when most needed.

Every family, and especially those who reside on farms and ranches, miles from any drug store or physician should keep at hand a bottle of

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

No physician can prescribe a better medicine for the purposes for which it is intended.

The remarkable cures effected by this remedy, in all parts of the country, have made it the acknowledged standard.

It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure, and when reduced with water is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults.

FOR SALE AT THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

PLEASANT TO TAKE

Young people have a proverbial disregard for extra wraps or rubbers, hence many of them have a cough most of the time.

This is a right. Because the superabundant vitality of youth will throw off diseases which would kill older people, is so reason that coughs and colds among children should be neglected. The boy or girl who contracts a cough needs

REXALL

CHERRY JUICE COUGH SYRUP

and should be given it without delay. This medicine is pleasant to take and is guaranteed to break up at once and ultimately cure the most stubborn cough. Mothers write us grateful letters, telling of the wonderful properties of this syrup. It is a splendid medicine—soothing and healing to old and young. Try it! Large bottles only 50 cents.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.,
Druggist and Book Sellers
Grayling, - - - Mich.



EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AMBEROL

Where have I heard that word before? Oh yes, they are the new 50 cent records at Hathaway's, just think of it they play four minutes. Call in and hear them played.

SPECIAL

The new combination attachment is sure to win a place with the people who appreciate good phonographic music.

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WINTER GARD

Positively pleases particular patrons promptly at popular prices.

I Don't Guess

When I fit Glasses. I have the scientific instruments for determining and correcting any and all defects of vision—no matter the nature of your case, if your Glasses do not suit you perfectly, call on me

I Fit Any Eye That Responds to Light.

You are invited to call. I delight in showing my methods and equipment.

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Graduate Optometrist.

EVERYTHING IN SILVERWARE

can be had here at a reasonable price. Our assortment includes all the novelties as well as the standard articles. It includes everything for the table, the sideboard, the dressing room, the bath room.

OUR JEWELRY PRICES

are known to be lower than similar qualities can usually be bought for. Our silverware is priced on the same moderate scale, the quality being maintained in every instance.

A. PETERSON
The Jeweler.

Salling, Hanson Co.

OVERWEIGHT

we sometimes give, underweight never. Our pound always weighs 16 ounces, often "a little bit more." This means that our low prices are real and not merely apparent.

OUR TEA, BUTTER, FLOUR

and all groceries sold by weight go as far as you expect them to for you get all you pay for. That fact and the undeniable quality of our groceries make this a good grocery to trade at. Why not try it?



Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

Dress Goods and Silks.

The final call on Silks and Wool Materials should arrest the attention of every thrifty shopper. The lot includes almost any pattern for waist, skirt or suit:

50c Silks for 39c, 75c Silks for 59c
\$1.00 Silks for 79c, 1.50 Silks for 1.00
36 in Suitings in Mohairs, 50c value, at 37c
48 in all wool fancy Suitings, \$1.00 value, at 79c
All wool Black Vail, \$1.50 values, at \$1.00

Lawn and Silk Shirt Waists, all the new styles, at ONE THIRD of regular prices.

Men's Suits.

Regular \$22.00 Suits for \$17.00
Regular \$20.00 Suits for \$15.00
Regular \$18.00 Suits for \$13.00
Regular \$15.00 Suits for \$11.00
Regular \$12.00 Suits for \$9.00

Every suit we have in the store will be sold at cost!

A. KRAUS & SON.

KING OF ALL THROAT & LUNG REMEDIES

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

COUGH AND COLD CURE

QUICKEST, SAFEST, SUREST

AND HEALER OF ALL DISEASES OF LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST

CURED BY HALF A BOTTLE

Half a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me of the worst cold and cough I ever had.—J. R. Pitt, Rocky Mount, N. C.

PRICE 50c

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

A. M. Lewis & Co. Druggists.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 15

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

We ask every subscriber this week to look at the date of expiration of subscription, and if an error is found, advise us promptly, that it may be corrected.

Fresh Oysters, direct from Baltimore at Milks Bros' market.

The County Legislature assembled Monday for their annual meeting.

Edison records for October, now on sale at Hathaway's.

The Ladies of the M. E. Church will sell candy at Simpson's Saturday.

Found—Just the thing for that present, a Fountain Pen from Hathaway's.

Special bargains in houses and vacant lots. Apply to Chas. S. Clark.

Miss Mollie Johnson has resigned her position with the Grayling Mercantile Co.

Leave your orders for coal at S. H. Co's, store. Prices as low as anywhere.

James Ballard returned from Omaha last week, where he has been employed for a time.

Call in and hear the new four minutes Amberol records now on sale at Hathaway's.

L. P. Gard made a business trip to his old home in Tuslin, Oacola Co., last week.

For Sale Cheap—A Pontiac Road wagon, nearly new.

ROLLA W. BRINK.

The Ladies Aid will have a candy and food sale at Simpson's store all day Saturday.

S. H. Co., will fill your coal bin, if you leave your order at their store. It will pay you to order now.

Desirable building lots for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of Lucien Fournier.

Use Eureka Egg Preservative and save money. It is a sure thing. For sale at the Central Drug store.

Simpson is the cheapest place to buy groceries and dry goods for cash. Come and get prices.

For first-class lunches at reasonable prices go to Colleen's Restaurant, Opposite S. H. Co's store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price call at the AVALANCHE office.

Mrs. Geo. Whipple of Northville is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Orson Corwin in this village for a couple of weeks.

For Sale—A large amount of corn fodder.

C. F. DICKINSON,

Judge, Mich.

Jas Hartwick came up from Jackson, on the Saturday night train, and will take a little duck shooting on the Muskegon with Olaf Michelson.

Julius Felson's boy brought in a unique potato which weighed about a pound and a half, with its two legs. It was peculiar in many of its features.

There will be a shadow box social at G. A. R. hall Friday evening Oct. 16th given by the Grayling Kit Kat Club. Everybody welcome.

For Sale—A good milk cow giving 6 quarts of milk and coming fresh. A bargain.

F. R. DECKROW & SON.

Cold weather will soon be here and if you need any coal for winter, it will pay you to leave your order with S. H. Co.

A first class work team, good drivers, with harness and wagon for sale, at less than value. Enquire at AVALANCHE OFFICE.

The Epworth League gave a 10c social at the Parsonage Friday evening, October 9th., which was largely attended and proved to be a success in every way.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church society will give a supper at the W. R. C. Hall Saturday, Oct. 17th., for the benefit of the church. Fifteen cents pays the bill.

A toe social was recently given by Mrs. Wm. Heberling of Beaver Creek which was largely attended and very enjoyable. It netted the Center Plains Gleaner Arbor, for whose benefit it was given, thirteen dollars.

We have sent over a hundred statements for past due subscriptions the past week, many of which have passed the time allowed under the new law. We would prefer to receive the money instead of cancelling the subscriptions.

Mrs. C. E. Hartwick who will be remembered as one of the oldest settlers of Grayling and the mother of L. W. Colter, came up from her home in Baanater last Saturday, accompanied by her sister from Erie, Pa., for a few days visit. She was greatly pleased with many changes in our village.

Foot Ball game Saturday afternoon, at the old ball ground, between Grayling High School and West Branch.

Strayed into my premises, a small pig. Owner can have same by giving description of animal and pay for this notice.

For ten days only, I will sell St. Charles Coal as follows: Domestic \$4.50, Steam Lump \$4.50.—HENRY BATES.

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian Church will give you a good time on Halloween. Further announcements will be given later.

Holger Hanson, the genial clerk at the Bank Grocery has been visiting the past week with his brother, Emil at Hammond, Ind., and Chicago.

Lost—Between Grayling and A. C. Wilcox's place, an oil-cloth Automobile Hood. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

Wilson Hickey of South Branch was a welcome caller, Monday. He is not bragging about this years crops, but is satisfied he will not starve this year.

For Sale—A first class business lot with small house which could be renewed for building a store or factory or boarding house is for sale on Cedar street. Enquire at this office.

The cement walk has been completed on the west side of Peninsular Avenue across Block sixteen and is a decided improvement.

Miss Irene Burton is nicely settled in Alma for her collegiate course, and writes home she is well pleased with everything there. She will be missed by many of her Grayling associates.

Rev. A. C. Klidgard was in town last of the week, and filled the pulpit at the Danish Lutheran Church Sunday, to the delight of his people. The new pastor is expected about the middle of November.

W. S. Chalker came down from the farm last Tuesday to start on a tour of inspection of his political fences. As he is a careful and practical farmer he does not expect to find any large gaps.

Many of our subscribers are allowing their subscriptions to get behind. The postal laws are very strict in regard to the mailing of papers to delinquent subscribers and we will have to discontinue all who get too far behind.

Mrs. Alfred Wisner, an old time resident of this county, now of Holly, was the guest of Mrs. J. F. Wilcox last week. She is now spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Streitt-matter of Beaver Creek and will complete her visit here with many friends on her return.

A shadow social will be given at the G. A. R. Hall, Friday, Oct. 16; under the auspices of the Kit-Kat club. This will be something new along the line of box socials and each one is requested to consider this a special invitation to themselves to be present.

Using six-inch badges it will require over half a mile of ribbon to supply all the teachers who will attend the meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association Institute at Saginaw, October 29-31. Michigan has the distinction of having the largest state organization of teachers in the world.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartman of South Branch were in the village the first of the week, and it was good as a circus to hear his old jolly laugh and voice, while he is forty-five lbs off, and not able to do one of his days work, he is gaining steadily and will be all right if he will care for himself. He has rented the farm and will move into the village for the winter at least if he can find a satisfactory place.

A man named Fox from Atlanta, Montmorency county came down to work for Mr. Long, just north of our county line in Otsego, and went home after his family, stealing a heifer as he started, which he sold at Vienna.

His wife and two children are left destitute in one of W. S. Chalker's houses in this county, while Fox labors six months in Ionia prison. He plead guilty and the heifer was recovered by Mr. Long.

The Greening Nursery Co. Monroe, Mich, known to be the largest growers of Trees in the World, write us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees, shrubbery, etc. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community, who has some spare time to take orders to write them for particulars immediately. Mention this paper when writing.

John Tolman, of Kalkaska, formerly of Frederick, was found guilty of conducting a "blind tiger" in the Westford county circuit court Tuesday, the case having been transferred from Kalkaska county. Tolman was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200, and in addition spend 90 days in the Detroit house of correction. In passing sentence Judge Chittenden bitterly assailed Tolman's record and said that his saloon was a disgrace to the community.

The next meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association will be held in the new Auditorium at Saginaw, October 29-31, 1908. This is the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the association and the prospects are that it will break all records of attendance. All railroads in the state have granted reduced rates, and the Department of Public Instruction has declared the meeting a state institution, which gives all teachers the right to close their schools and attend with full pay.

We have no report of the proceedings of the Memorial Convention at Standish, Tuesday, except the fact that Eugene Foster of Gladwin was unanimously nominated which will be glad news to the entire people of this district who know him as eminently fitted for the place.

Supervisor Barnes, of South Branch reports about 7000 acres of his ranches burned over. The largest damage was a week ago Saturday and Sunday the high winds starting the fires from where they had been considered safe, and the fire having about two miles frontage.

Connine and Co., have set the pace for street work, by putting gravel in front of their lots to the center of the street in the way which has been advocated by the AVALANCHE for the past year. The two main squares of the village ought to have been finished this season, and we imagine the council will blush every time they see the improvement.

Another act of Vandalism has occurred in our midst during the past week. Sometime Saturday night last, one of the baskets and parts which were on the girl's basket ball grounds was taken and on Monday evening between practice and nine or ten o'clock the second basket was taken.

It seems strange that such things can take place and that there can be any one mean and cowardly enough to take this method to prevent our high school girls from enjoying their invigorating and healthful exercise.

The following selections from the state game laws should interest and be heeded by local hunters: The open season for fox, black and gray squirrel, October 15 to November 20, inclusive; quail, open season same as above; jimmie, for one day's shooting twelve. Partridge and spruce hen, lower peninsula October 25 to November 30, inclusive; upper peninsula, October 1 to November 30. Twelve in a day the limit.

Duck, plover, woodcock, snipe and any kind of water fowl, September 1 to January 1, inclusive. Snipe, geese, brant blue-bill pigeon, canvas back, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, redhead and sawbill duck may also be killed between March 2 and 15 inclusive. Unlawful to kill more than twenty-five in any one day, or have more than seventy-five in possession at any one time. Unlawful to use any floating device propelled by steam, gas, naphtha, oil, gasoline, or electricity, or sailboat, or to use any swivel or punt-gun, battery, singboat or similar device.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Oct. 18, 1908.

Preaching service 10.30 p. m.

Sabbath School at 11.45 a. m.

Epworth League at 6.00 p. m.

Preaching service 7.00 p. m.

Prayer meeting Thursday at 7.00 at the Parsonage.

On Sunday evening the Pastor will preach the fourth number of the series of sermons on the life and work of the prophet Elijah. Subject "The Dead Made Alive"—1 Kings 17: 22.

All are cordially invited.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

M. P. Church.

(South Side)

Sunday, Oct. 18, 1908.

Preaching service at 10.30 a. m.

Sabbath School 11.30 a. m.

Junior League at 3 p. m.

Preaching service at 7 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 7 p. m.

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

R. H. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

A Healthy Family.

"Our whole family has enjoyed good health since we began using Dr. King's New Life Pills, three years ago", says L. A. Bartlett, of Rural Route 1, Guilford, Maine. They cleanse and tone the system in a way that does you good. 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store.

The St. Helen Development Co. had over one hundred of its Angora goats escape from the big pasture at St. Helen. They have strayed south below West Branch and north above Pere Cheney. The company has men out picking up the strays, and will pay an adequate reward to anyone who will corral any find and notify the company at St. Helen, or will be very thankful to anyone sending information that will lead to their recovery.

Would Mortgage the Farm.

A farmer on rural route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw, one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store.

For Sale—Sixty acres of hardwood land, as good as the best, near Fredrick and in easy reach of Grayling. Five acres cleared and small orchard started. No buildings. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire at the freight depot.

ELMER BATTERSON.

Where Bullets Fly.

David Parker of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Gettysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitter has done in worth more than five hundred dollars to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic and they keep me strong and well." 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co's drug store.

Mattresses!

We wish to call your attention to our fine line of mattresses, choose a mattress as you would a house; Be certain that it is built for comfort and built to last.

We handle the advertised line.

OTTOMANES, STEARNS & POSTERS.

THE GILT EDGE.

ranging in prices from \$5.25 to \$18.00, all fully guaranteed.

Call and Examine Our Fine Stock.

GILT EDGE MATTRESS

Sorenson's Furniture Store.



High Grade Coffee at a Popular Price
20c the lb. Sold Everywhere.

Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.
MARIUS HANSON
PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.
MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.



W. S. CHALKER

Republican Nominee

—FOR—
SHERIFF.

Had a Close Call.

Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough and consumption seemed to have his grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles effected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy is world wide. Sold at A. M. Lewis Drug Store, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

We shall be able to furnish the New York Tribune Farmer to our paid up subscribers for another year for 50c. It is a dollar publication and worth more than that to any farmer.

Election Notice.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY!

Take Notice, that at the general election to be held November 3d, A. D. 1908, there will be submitted to a vote of the electors of Crawford county the proposition of raising the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting a poor house for the county, of which amount two thousand dollars shall be taken from the contingent fund of the county and the balance of two thousand and five hundred dollars to be borrowed on the credit of the county, to be paid in the year 1910.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County
JAMES J. COLLEN,
County Clerk.

Dated Sept. 25, 1908.

Election Notice.

MICHIGAN
Department of the State
LANSING.

To the Sheriff,
Grayling, Michigan.

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on Tuesday, November 3d., 1908, there will be submitted to the qualified electors the following:

The question of the adoption or rejection of the Revised Constitution.

The question of the adoption or rejection of the proposed amendment to Section Ten of Article Fourteen of the Constitution relative to the taxation of property by a State Board of Assessors.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereto affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this thirty-first day of August nineteen hundred and eight.

CLARENCE J. MEARS,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Sleep Owners.

Have you lost a ewe and lamb. One came with my flock on the 19 inst. Owner please come and get it.

HENRY STEPHAN,
Grayling, Mich.

Childrens Dresses!



We are well prepared this season in the way of Children's and Misses dresses and tailored suits. A beautiful line of children's dresses in Flairs, Berges and wash material in ages from 2 to 4 years. In the Misses suits we have the very latest tailored effects, with all the styles of our Ladies' suits.



COATS

for the Girls of all ages, in Bearskin, Cheviots and Fancy materials.

A bigger and better line was never shown in Grayling.

SEE OUR
Infants Ready-to-wear Department



Don't Forget

to visit our

Bargain Basement

For Tinware, Hardware Etc.

5 and 10 cent

goods of all kinds in our

Bargain Basement.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,
"The Quality Store."

New Goods!

We have a fresh stock of all new goods on hand now since selling off old stock at the auction sale.

If in need of a first class Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Wagon, Buggy, Cutter, Drill, Roller, or infact any impliment or tool, or hardware goods call on us and get the BEST at reasonable prices

We are in business for your business and wish your trade. We shall continue in the Hardware and Implement business indefinitely at the old stand. See what we can do for you on a new Cutter.

See us for Bargains.

The S. B. Brott Implement Co.

Wellington, Michigan.

The Best in

COFFEE

Always fresh in air

Tight Cans 35 cents

the pound.

Leave us your

NEXT ORDER

THE Bank Grocery,

S. S. PHELPS JR., Prop'r.



Job Printing

At this office.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1906.

WOMEN CONVICTED OF PLOT.

Get Prison Terms on Charge of Seeking to Kill for Insurance.

In Carthage, Mo., Mrs. Albert Baker and her mother, Mrs. Hannah Baker, aged 65, have been convicted and given prison terms for an alleged plot to kill Albert Baker, the former woman's husband. The alleged plot had its inception in St. Louis, where Baker married Myrtle Hancy Feb. 12, 1901. He charged an attempt on his life in Carthage on March 5, 1905, to secure \$10,000 life insurance, which his wife induced him to take out the day before their marriage. The sentence is six years for the wife and five years for the mother. A brother, Thad Baker, will be put on trial at once. Baker alleges he was awakened by blows on the head by a woman in the hands of Thad Baker. In the fight that ensued, and in which he alleges his wife and her mother and brother participated, Baker was shot twice, and he says that while he beat off his assailants his wife exclaimed: "My God, Albert, won't you give up!"

AMERICAN SLAIN BY INDIANS.

James Oliver Curwood, Author, Reported Killed by Indians on Canadian Frontier.

It is reported in Winnipeg that James Oliver Curwood, the well-known author of Detroit, Mich., who recently went into the Hudson bay wilds for a Detroit publishing firm, has been killed by Indians in the Lac La Poudre country. Details are wanting, but the trader who brought in the report says that the Lac La Poudre Indians claim that the white man began the trouble by shooting one of their number. The mounted police are investigating, and their report is expected within a few days.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Final Results of Pennant Race in Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Chicago... 50	53 Cincinnati... 73	81	
Pittsburg... 58	50 Boston... 63	85	
New York... 58	50 Brooklyn... 63	101	
Philadelphia... 63	71 St. Louis... 49	105	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Detroit... 50	63 Boston... 73	81	
Cleveland... 58	64 Philadelphia... 63	85	
Chicago... 58	64 Washington... 67	85	
St. Louis... 63	60 New York... 51	103	

BEAM KILLS WIFE; SAVES BABY.

Breaks Woman's Neck in Building Collapse and Protects Child.

An explosion that occurred in a nearly factory more than six years ago, it is declared, caused the collapse of two dwellings in the northern section of Philadelphia, in which one person was killed and several severely injured. Mrs. Mary Heffner, aged 20 years, was the victim of the accident. She was caught by a falling beam and her neck broken while going to rescue her six-week-old baby. The baby was buried under the debris, but the beam which killed the mother rested on the edge of the couch and prevented the debris from crushing out the infant's life.

Victory for Union Labor.

Peaceful picketing and the right to strike, or threaten to strike, was upheld in the United States Court of Appeals in Chicago in a decision handed down by Judges Grosscup, Baker and Seaman. An injunction issued by Judge Sanborn of Milwaukee against the Iron Molders' Union on complaint of the Allis-Chalmers Company two years ago was modified by the higher court and a number of the clauses in the original writ were vacated entirely.

New Liberal Party Nominates.

In the bedroom of a hotel, with only a dozen people present, Sydney C. Trapp of Atlanta, Ga., was nominated for President in Chattanooga by the new Liberal party. This is the first convention ever held by this party, and the total attendance was four hundred. The rest of the ticket is: For Vice President, John Maddox of Minnesota.

Outlaws Alarm a County.

Reports from Arvonia indicate that the situation in Buckingham county, Va., scene of recent outlaw depredations, is again grave. Edmund Hubbard, commonwealth's attorney for the county, has telegraphed Gov. Swann for assistance, requesting detectives. It is believed the Zimmerman/Thomas bands have again appeared.

Watch First Prairie Fire.

An area of Tripp County, S. D., twenty-five miles long and fifteen wide is afire, flames having come to within five miles of Dallas. The fire started near Wagon, a reservation town. No alarm was felt by Dallas people, though many land-seekers excitedly viewed their first prairie fire.

Cholera Panic in a Theater.

A case of cholera was discovered during a performance at the Sovereign Theater in St. Petersburg. There was a panic in the audience. For a certain twenty-four hours there were in the municipal hospitals 100 new cases of the cholera and forty-seven deaths.

Austrian Troops to Frontiers.

War between Austria and Serbia is believed in Belgrade to be inevitable. Austria is rushing troops to the frontier.

Will Care for "Frisco" Rates.

A railroad deal of tremendous significance was put through in New York when Kahn, Loeb & Co. arranged to care for rates for the Frisco system.

Chicagoans at Tracton Helm.

The interurban projects of the Chicago City Street Railway Company have been turned over to Marcus Pollack of Chicago, and future extension of the system will be conducted under his supervision. This also includes the Guthrie street car property.

World's Production of Graphite.

The government geological survey estimates the world's production of graphite for 1905 at 100,000 short tons, valued at \$2,000,000, considerably less than for the two previous years.

Planning Big Glass Combine.

Myron L. Case of Toledo and John H. Johnson of Hartford, Conn., are said to be independent hands who are planning the organization of the country the rail for the meeting to complete the details of the organization of the new company which will take over and control all these independent factories.

A REMARKABLE PROJECT.

Washington Monument May Be Used as Wireless Station.

The most remarkable wireless telegraph project on record is contemplated by the Navy Department. It is nothing less than the conversion of the top of the Washington monument into a wireless telegraph station. The bureau of equipment of the Navy Department has taken the matter up with Secretary Metcalf and advised him that the plan is feasible. Secretary Metcalf said recently that the bureau in question had advised him not alone that it was a practicable plan, but that if the station were established it had been possible to reach stations in western Europe and to communicate with the vessels of the American fleet at sea in distant waters. He added that no final action has been taken and that the subject was being considered.

The plan is to use the Washington monument only temporarily and if the experiment proves successful to erect a permanent tower of the necessary height, probably the approximate height of the monument, which is 555 feet. The plan if carried out will revolutionize the wireless telegraph and cable business of the government and will greatly facilitate communication to Europe and with the war vessels. The value of the plan in war time would be incalculable if it can be worked as the bureau of equipment believes it can.

Rear Admiral Cowles, chief of the bureau of equipment, in discussing the wireless plan, said there could be no doubt of the feasibility of the project, though there might be sentimental reasons against this use of the monument. "Application for its use has been made to the War Department," said Admiral Cowles. "It is the plan to use the monument temporarily and then to put up a steel tower about 600 feet high. Messages could be sent 3,000 miles. No attempt would be made to use the station for the Pacific coast, but it would be used for reaching points in the Atlantic and the Caribbean regions."

The proposed station would be the highest in the world.

Another Ascension.

Hogs Are the Highest Since 1903.

Chicago Tribune.

Freedom of Bulgaria Proclaimed by Prince.

Ferdinand, Supported by Cabinet, Takes Action at Tirnovo, Ancient Capital.

THE NATIONS ARE MEDIATORS.

Powers Will Try to Prevent War Over Balkan Trouble, and Diplomats Confer.

Bulgaria, a tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, Monday proclaimed its independence of Turkey. This action was taken at Tirnovo by Prince Ferdinand, who was elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1897. The Bulgarian cabinet was with the prince, having met him at the frontier and journeyed with him to Tirnovo. Tirnovo is the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and it was there in the old days that the kings were crowned.

Turkey is not inclined toward war with Bulgaria, and London advisers say that she will likely call a conference of the powers to consider Bulgaria's proclamation of independence. Indications from the other capitals are that the powers will intervene to prevent hostilities in the near East. France has decided to act as mediator for the purpose of preventing war, and Great Britain also has made mediatory proposals to the governments of Turkey and Bulgaria.

While Vice President F. B. Squire of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was on the stand in the oil trust investigation at New York, Lawyer Kellogg, for the government, showed how the Toledo Oil

Progress in the South.

Reports published by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore show that stone roadmaking is in progress throughout the South without let-up, and that contracts are constantly being made. Also huge sums are being spent on the development of various industries, such as coal, oil, cotton, etc.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

In the shipbuilding trades on the Mersey and Tyne there are 20,000 fewer men employed than last year.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Labor Day, Editor Hearst and Candidate Hagen addressed a number of labor unions.

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota commissioned 1,300 farmers as delegates to the Farmers' Congress at Madison, Wis.

In opening the State campaign in Illinois, Speaker Cannon made reply to the attacks of both Bryan and Gompers.

In the course of a speech at Melbourne Alfred Deakin, the prime minister, said: "As Americans are unable to take a first place in the world until they have a fleet, South Australia cannot be content ultimately to accept defense at any hands but her own."

Upon his return to New York E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, again talked freely to the press about the business outlook. He said the country is apathetic and the railroads in order to speed must get more from shippers in freight rates. He said it didn't matter to the railroads whether Taft or Bryan is elected.

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THE NATIONS ARE MEDIATORS.

Powers Will Try to Prevent War Over Balkan Trouble, and Diplomats Confer.

Bulgaria, a tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, Monday proclaimed its independence of Turkey. This action was taken at Tirnovo by Prince Ferdinand, who was elected Prince of Bulgaria in 1897. The Bulgarian cabinet was with the prince, having met him at the frontier and journeyed with him to Tirnovo. Tirnovo is the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, and it was there in the old days that the kings were crowned.

Turkey is not inclined toward war with Bulgaria, and London advisers say that she will likely call a conference of the powers to consider Bulgaria's proclamation of independence. Indications from the other capitals are that the powers will intervene to prevent hostilities in the near East. France has decided to act as mediator for the purpose of preventing war, and Great Britain also has made mediatory proposals to the governments of Turkey and Bulgaria.

Progress in the South.

Reports published by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore show that stone roadmaking is in progress throughout the South without let-up, and that contracts are constantly being made. Also huge sums are being spent on the development of various industries, such as coal, oil, cotton, etc.

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PENSION INCREASE \$18,000,000.

Loss of 15,000 Persons from Roll, but Amount Is Largest Ever.

The report of the comptroller of pensions for the fiscal year ending on June 30 last, shows that during the year there were 34,583 deaths among civil war veterans who were on the pension roll. This falling off was equal to about 5 per cent of the total, and left 628,084 survivors on the roll. The number of deaths was 3,152 greater than during the previous year.

The total number of pensioners at the end of the year was 651,087. During the year 51,859 pensioners of all classes were dropped and 38,032 added, making a net loss of 13,827. The statement also shows that 183,445 widows of soldiers already have taken advantage of the law of the last session of congress increasing to \$12 a month the pensions to widows.

The actual expenditure for the year on account of pensions was \$153,099,030, but on account of the law increasing the rate to individual pensioners the annual value of the roll at the close of the year was \$160,403,701, an increase of \$7,304,671 over the previous year. The expenditure was the largest in the history of the bureau.

The total number of applications for pensions of all kinds pending at the close of the year was 123,583, against 330,181 at the beginning of the year. There are now only a little more than one-third as many claims pending as there were a year ago, and these are being adjudicated as rapidly as the evidence necessary to determine their merits is furnished.

"Hill" Oil Trust Branches.

While Vice President F. B. Squire of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio was on the stand in the oil trust investigation at New York, Lawyer Kellogg, for the government, showed how the Toledo Oil

EUROPE'S WAR CLOUD.

Muss in the Balkans Has Served to Greatly Excite the Powers.

It is a long time since Europe has had anything as exciting as the Bulgarian news. Turkey had just begun business under its constitution, and Hon. Abi Hamid had begun to get used to the sight of his subjects and quit wearing sheet iron linings in his bloomers. There was some prospect that the army and navy might get a few years' overdue back pay, and the ladies of the seraglio were figuring on a few new Paris gowns and high-heeled slippers. Everything was sailing along smoothly when Prince Ferdinand suddenly got the bit in his teeth and ran away with the whole outfit. His independence party movement has set all Europe worrying.

Austria has announced her intention of annexing the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as Cousin Wilhelm is backing up this little land grab it is pretty likely to go through. Italy is mad because Austria is seizing a territory largely peopled by Italians. Russia is mad on general principles. Turkey is busy trying to thrash naughty, naughty Ferdinand, and Austria is unopposed. There is a demand for a congress of the signatories to the Berlin treaty to decide what shall be done, now that Austria has violated the integrity of Turkey, but students of European politics fear that such a meeting would result in trouble.

However, it is not believed that war will result unless the progressive element among the Turks feels that something must be done to prove that a new era has dawned in Turkey. The chief danger apparently is that Russia and perhaps certain other countries of Europe will demand something to compensate them for the increased strength of Austria and its allies. Further, the fury of the Serbians, at the growing prestige of their old rivals, the Bulgarians, may lead to armed attacks along the Bulgarian or Austrian frontier.

The Bulgarians of Macedonia, who, opposing Greece on one side and Turkey on the other, long have sought to come under the political domination of Sofia, doubtless will take new hope from the formation of an independent nation ruled by a "car of the Bulgarians." Only a war of conquest against Turkey could join them to the new Bulgarian kingdom. The Bulgarian army is remarkably efficient for its size, but the staying power of the Turks has been abundantly demonstrated.

Russia's wish for a new conference of the powers which signed the treaty of Berlin to modify that instrument seems to be generally shared by the governments of Europe. The present feeling at Paris and London is that the emperor of Germany, by encouraging Francis Joseph and Ferdinand in their daring course, has scored heavily against the new western alliance formerly by King Edward. Still, it is probable that the whole matter will end merely in peaceful diplomatic passages.

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That the growing generation in the rural districts of Minnesota is taking an active interest in agriculture, and is eager to take up the work, well equipped by experience, is shown by the fact that more than 4,000 children under the age of 18 will compete in the State industrial contest at the school of agriculture on Jan. 2, 3 and 4.

An appeal has been made to the State authorities for the stockmen of Butte county, N. D., to give aid in the extermination of anthrax, which at the present time is playing havoc with the big cattle herds of the county.

RIVAL RULERS IN THE BALKAN CLASH.

BULGARIAN AND TURK WARRIORS.



ABDUL-HAMID PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA



TURKISH TROOPS ON BULGARIAN MARCH

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

The weekly review of trade, published by H. G. Dun & Co., says:

Trade developments include none of striking importance, and conditions mainly afford encouragement for the future. Movements of general merchandise now extend to reasonable proportions, and retail trade here and at the interior is favorably stimulated by lower temperatures.

Staple commodities remain in fair request for early shipment, the attendance of buyers in the wholesale branches being well-maintained, and the deep water ways convention brought large numbers of visitors, who bought freely at the fall opening in favorable lines, satisfactory absorption being made of apparel, millinery, footwear and house furnishings.

Chicago steam road returns testify to increasing freight tonnage, and conditions products and heavy materials, and receipts disclose further recovery in crude supplies for conversions.

Live stock arrivals make the best aggregate in some time past, although shortage is yet felt in hogs and beefs.

Stocks of provisions in store have undergone rapid reduction during the last thirty days, and easier values are expected more liberal buying and heavy east-bound shipments.

Cash grain markets were duller than was expected, but futures became active upon reports of political troubles in Europe.

Manufacturing indicates that machinery and labor have become more fully engaged. Furnace product is in rather quiet demand for the first quarter of 1906, and prices waver, but there is steeper activity at the steel mills, carshops and foundries, and closer working to capacity in farm implements, heavy hardware, machinery and electric appliances.

Bank clearings, \$237,347,001, are 4.9 per cent under those of corresponding week of 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered twenty-five, against twenty-seven last week and twenty-four a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number five, against six last week and nine in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Although trade reports are somewhat irregular in character, owing largely to varying weather conditions in different sections of the country and uncertainties caused by impending elections, the general undertone is toward sustained improvement.

Country trade has been comparatively quiet, because the farmers have been taking advantage of the ideal weather to complete their harvesting. However, the heavy marketing of crops has been for an increased railway tonnage and improved collections considerably, while exports of wheat are heavy.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 8 number 250, against 225 last week, 192 in the like week of 1907, 1902, 1903, 1905 and 1906 in 1904. Business failures for the week in Canada number thirty-one, against thirty-six last week and twenty-four in this week in 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 77c to 78c; oats, standard, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 57c to 64c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 50c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 73c to 75c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, mixed, 77c to 78c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, yellow, 80c to 81c; oats, No. 3, white, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.01; corn, No. 3, 77c to 78c; oats, standard, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 1, 7

POLITICAL COMMENT

FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

Forty-six Questions Which Will Weary Mr. Bryan to Answer.

In his Des Moines speech advocating a tariff for revenue only Mr. Bryan declared that the protective system taxed the farmers of the country for the benefit of the manufacturers. The first benefits of revision upon Democratic lines, he insists, will come to the farmer. An for protection, "the whole system is vicious." For this startling theory the "American Economist" says Mr. Bryan ought to be defeated, if for nothing else, and in its current number it propounds a series of 46 questions to the Democratic nominee for President, all relating to specific schedules covering agricultural products, and asks whether Mr. Bryan favors removal of the duties quoted. Of course, Mr. Bryan dare not favor anything of the kind, for the moment he does the farmer will take alarm, and in this particular year Mr. Bryan is very solicitous for the agriculturists.

With the Dingley bill in effect our imports of agricultural products amount to \$414,000,000 a year. What

ter votes, and stronger than the Democratic party had previously been by 800,000.

In fighting Bryan in 1890 and 1892 the Republican party rose to the occasion. Its highest vote before was 5,440,210, in 1888. In 1890 it went up, as a result of the most vigorous effort, to 7,104,710. It increased to 7,207,025 in 1892, and to 7,623,480 in 1904. But what would happen if the Republicans should be apathetic this year? It is true that Bryan does not get votes in proportion to the crowds he draws in traveling throughout the country. But, at the same time, he has polled 800,000 votes more than were ever received by any other Democratic nominee for the presidency. These figures are the plain mathematical proof that the Republicans must work with all their might to bring out their full vote. There is no sure margin if less is done.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But for the tariff.

The magnificent industrial development in the United States owes its existence and prosperity to the protective tariff. But for the protective tariff there would be no sugar factories in the United States to-day. The protec-

THE FARMER AND THE "VICIOUS SYSTEM."



The Protected Farmer—Well, Mr. Bryan, if it's a "vicious" system that has given my farm the richest ten years I ever knew, and then, even though crippled with give-away foreign trade agreements, has enabled the country to weather a year of hurricane panic, then all I have to say is that the system isn't quite "vicious" enough to suit me. I'm going to vote for the man that's under orders to keep it as "vicious" as he can.

they would go to if Mr. Bryan's tariff built up the iron, steel, tin, and in fact, every industry of note in the land. The stronger the tariff protection the greater development of industries. Hence the more the American people should cling to their industrial development and foster and encourage it by wise legislation. Were it not for the tariff there would be but few smokestacks, mills or factories in the United States. Those countries that had their manufacturing interests highly developed and that were paying labor wretchedly could hold the American market indefinitely with their products, and their competition would make it unprofitable and impossible to develop American industry.

Under the stimulating influence of the tariff this country has become the leading industrial center of the world. The high degree of development it has attained in this respect may warrant certain modifications in tariff schedules, but this should be carried out by the friends of protection—not the vilified advocates of free trade.—National Farmer.

As to Free Wool.

We think the New York Commercial will prove to be mistaken in its prediction that a demand for free wool will be strongly pressed when Congress takes up tariff revision. If such a demand is made it must come from the manufacturers of woollens. These gentlemen have memories, no doubt. They cannot possibly have forgotten what happened to them when free wool and lower duties on woollens were the product of the tariff revision of 1891. Neither are they such fools as to suppose that free wool would give entrance for their wools into world markets. They know better. What they need is the privilege of weaving woollens for American consumption. This they would not have in the event of free wool. Burnt children dread the fire.

Bryan an Unwarranted Reasoner.

One of the favorite and familiar arguments of Bryan is that his re-nomination by the party after two defeats is evidence that they still believe in and endorse "the principles that I have been advocating." Well, what are the principles that Bryan has been advocating? Certainly there is none that he advocated so strenuously as free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

By wrapping them in a new vegetable paper, fish caught off the Portuguese coast are delivered in Belgium sixteen days later in better condition, as regards freshness and flavor than when packed on ice.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING.

That Labor Should First of All Have Work and Wages.

We think the intelligent union worker knows that what the labor program of the Democratic party is after is not the bestowal upon the unions of all that they want in the way of legislation on injunctions, but the votes, along with the cash contributions of organized labor. And we also think the intelligent union worker knows that the most important thing to him and to the country is that he should have full work at good wages. Neither he nor any one else can see in a Bryan political prospect the work and the wages that he has actually experienced under the practical policy of the party which makes business, first of all, for American industries and therefore work for American wage-earners.

There was little enough for labor to do, in the mill and factory or on farm or railroad, after the election of 1892, bearing war upon American industries in answer to the protests of Mr. Bryan's "beggars" and to satisfy the demands of Mr. Haskell for secret discrimination against union labor. But the want of those days would become plenty in comparison with the rule which would be made of our producing agencies if farmers, manufacturers, merchants and wage-earners were threatened with an enforcement of the policies of Mr. Bryan and a Democratic Congress in sympathy with and subject to him.

We don't imagine anybody can fool the wage-earner, organized or unorganized, into believing that there will be an abundance of work for him when business indefinitely shuts down or that there can be wages, or anything but bread-line support, for the workmen of the United States, skilled and unskilled, when there is no work. One would need to have a minimum of faith in the common sense of organized labor to credit it with complete ignorance on the cause and the underlying foundation of its welfare—a natural program that stimulates business, and with it work and wages rather than one which ravages our industries and impoverishes our workers. And it would be necessary for organized labor to be utterly bereft of all memory to believe that the man who has always been proved wrong in all his prophecies and promises since he first began to make them would now be right in the new prophecies and promises which he puts out as he again seeks the votes of those who have refused to follow him into error and misfortune.—New York Press.

LOW TARIFF AND LABOR.

What Bryan's Plan Would Do to Men Who Work for Wages.

Bryan's assertion that the Republican party is upholding the trusts because it does not agree with him on tariff revision, is only another dream of the "Peerless One." Any thinking man knows that low revenue tariff would injure the working man, because it would reduce wages to the level of the cheap working men of Europe; would cripple many industries in the country that have not yet secured such a foothold in the industrial world as to be able to compete with free trade conditions and starvation wages of the countries where no protection is provided by law.

Bryan does not seriously believe in revenue tariff himself. He considers it, however, good bait to catch the laboring man's vote. His only mistake is in considering the working man of today to be an ignorant creature, made up of credulity, and ready to swallow any sugar-coated pill of promise held out to him.

Yesterday the laboring man took time all over the country to celebrate his own attainments, and the representative crowds that filled Lafayette's streets showed no strain of mental weakness in their faces. On the other hand, intelligence, brains and common sense were to the fore in every speaking contumacious. Such men as marched so joyfully in yesterday's parade are in the habit of thinking for themselves, and are educated as much as Mr. Bryan along lines of business prosperity. Such men would laugh if the proposition was seriously put to them to exchange the protection now afforded them by the present tariff—with all its imperfections—for the starvation wages and low standard of prices for all American products that would mark Bryan's theory of revenue tariff.

The Republican party has pledged itself to revise the tariff and make it as amenable as possible to the country's condition. But it has also promised to take care of the laboring man, and this thing it will ever have in mind while adjusting this important issue.—La Fayette Courier.

Will Farmers Contribute?

There are admittedly "hundreds of thousands of farmers abundantly able to contribute." Indeed, the prosperity of the American farmer can hardly be overestimated. But that prosperity will not move him to contribute to help elect Bryan or any other Democratic candidate. For it is the result not only of Nature's bounty, but of twelve years of Republican rule, and is the most complete possible refutation of the Democratic claim that the prosperity of the manufacturing industries under the Republican tariff system is gained at the expense of the agricultural industries. The farmer's business, cited by Bryan and Kern as a reason for his contributing to their fund, is therefore the very thing that will most incline him to do the exact opposite. He will contribute not to the Bryan campaign fund, but to the Republican campaign fund, and he will not have to be solicited by Mr. Taft to do so.—Allentown News.

Unit in Either Case.

No man can vote for Bryan in the coming election except on one of two grounds. Either he must believe that Bryan still yearns for the destruction of the gold standard and the establishment of free silver, as he did in 1896, or else he must believe that Bryan was wrong then and that he knows better now. In the one case the conclusion is inevitable that Bryan is unfit for President. In the other he is a faulty reasoner and an unsafe guide.

Michigan State News

WOMAN ON HEARSE TICKET.

Michigan Independent Name Miss Lucia Harrison for Wright's Job.

The Independence League State convention was held in Grand Rapids Tuesday and was a full State ticket and election. Nominations were adopted affirming the national platform. Following is the ticket:

For Governor—A. W. Nichols, Montclair.
For Lieutenant Governor—C. H. Douglas, Grand Rapids.
For Secretary of State—A. H. Lowe, Calhoun.
For Treasurer of State—W. A. Clauson, Berrien.
For Auditor General—William W. Rowley, Jackson.
For Attorney General—Thomas D. Adams, Kent.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—D. C. H. Smith, Grand Rapids.
For Land Commissioner—T. E. Wiles, Antrim.
For Member of Board of Education—W. S. Leachman, Muskegon.

STATE "PROHIBITION" TICKET NAMED.

Vice-Presidential Candidate Talks at Lansing—Drys Assail Warner.

Prohibitionists of Michigan in convention in Lansing nominated the following State ticket:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—W. H. D. P. McElroy, Grand Rapids.
For Secretary of State—George Parmenter, Potosi.
For Treasurer—George B. Wadham, Detroit.
For Auditor General—Henry W. Wallace, Perry.
For Commissioner of the Land Office—W. C. Richards, Carrollton.
For Attorney General—Myron H. Walker, Grand Rapids.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Prof. J. T. Ward, Hillsdale.
For Board of Education—Elmer Houser, Detroit.

WARD GIVEN FORTY YEARS.

Convicted of Second Degree Murder for Killing Wife.

Convicted of murder in the second degree, John M. Ward, who returned home after 22 years' absence and stabbed his wife to death when she refused to live with him, was sentenced by Judge Palmer of Newaygo to the Jackson penitentiary for 40 years. Ward had deserted his wife and finding her employed as housekeeper for a farmer near Bilely, he sought to have her return to him. Angered at her refusal, he grabbed a butcher knife and stabbed her several times. He then fled and took refuge in a swamp for a week, finally being driven from cover by hunger and was captured.

RURAL RUM MAN SENT UP.

John Talmann Guilty of Running Saloon on Farm.

Judge Clyde C. Chittenden of Cadillac commenced the sentencing in connection with the September term of court by giving John Talmann of Kalkaska 90 days in the Detroit house of correction and the order to pay a fine of \$200. The man was found guilty by a jury of having sold liquor without a license. The case was tried on a charge of venue from Kalkaska. Talmann maintained a bar in his farm house. Carl Lamslo, the rural barkeeper, was found guilty some months ago. Later he made a case for the people by swearing against his former employer.

KILLS SELF AT AGE OF 55.

Benton Harbor Man Ends His Life by Drowning.

Afflicted with an ailment which doctors had pronounced incurable, Charles Zimmerman, a carpenter, 55 years old, ended his life by deliberately jumping into the canal at Benton Harbor. Zimmerman had told friends of his plight and often said he "knewed" he would soon be over. Two hours before his body was taken from the water he talked with acquaintances, but said nothing concerning his intentions.

GAIN IS SHOWN AT ANN ARBOR.

More Students Enrolled by 283 than at Same Time Last Year.

The official registration, as given out by the University of Michigan, shows a net gain of 283 over last year. To date the total enrollment is 4,435, against 4,152 last year. In the literary department they boast of an increase of 150, thirteen in the engineering department, thirteen in the medical, fifteen in the law, twenty-one in the pharmacy.

Killed in Automobile Collision.

Miss Hattie Deemer of Kalamazoo was instantly killed and Louis J. Foy of Detroit was probably fatally injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a street car on Jefferson avenue near Huron street, Detroit.

Chases Family With Big Knife.

Chasing his wife and five little children out of their home with a big butcher knife, John Gousselleau of Muskegon terrorized the neighborhood of the eastern end of the city. He was captured and placed in the city hall bastille.

His Heart Cost Him His Life.

Pawling under the lowered crossing gates and attempting to cross the railroad track before a switch engine passed on East Main street, Battle Creek, cost Henry H. Boyce his life. He was struck by the engine and almost instantly killed. Boyce was 70 years old and leaves a son and daughter.

Negro Is Burned.

James Moss, negro, was burned to death in the Lewis block, 92-94 Griswold street, Detroit, when a fire that started in the basement spread through five floors and broke out through the roof.

BOYNE CITY MAN MISSING.

Howard H. Boyne, a former Charlotte man, has been missing for two weeks. He left his home in Boyne City for Charlotte, but cannot be found. Services of detectives have been engaged, but no clue has been found. Boyne was guardian of his son, Kenneth, a well-known young man who was to have received \$500, his share of inheritance money left by his mother. Boyne was former chief clerk of Charlotte and son-in-law of the late Capt. Mason, one of the best known lake masters during his lifetime. His second wife lives in Boyne City and his fond play though she does not believe he had the money or equivalent on his person.

BOSS FATHER OF \$900.

St. Charles Boy They Disappeared with a Contender.

George Tooley, son of Jacob Tooley of St. Charles, stole \$900 from his parents, and with Louis Jeniga has left town. Young Tooley went to his father with a story that several banks around the country were failing, and suggested that he bring his money home for safe keeping, which the father did, and next morning the money and boy had both disappeared. Jeniga is 21 years old and has a scar under his chin. Tooley is 18 and has a scar over the right eye. A reward of \$50 is offered for his capture. It is thought that the boys have gone west.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

Fridolf F. Carlson has been appointed postmaster at Carleton, Ontonagon county, vice M. Hana, resigned.

Blisko Kilbick, 18 years old, drill boy, fell a thousand feet in No. 5 shaft of the Tamarack mine at Calumet. His remains were collected in a basket.

Every township and city in Calhoun county has signed a petition asking that the question of good roads be submitted to the electors of the county next spring.

Richard Brink, a Grand Rapids clothing merchant, was killed when his touring car turned turtle at Winter's crossing on the Holland Interurban railway line.

The Ravenna Improvement Association is negotiating with W. R. Roach, head of the Hart cannery, with a view to landing a branch of his cannery factory in Ravenna.

The case against Harry Lewis, the youthful bank cashier of the Athens State bank which went to the wall, has been again adjourned for two weeks. Lewis is charged with forgery.

Michigan's debate this year, with Chicago will take place Jan. 10. The question is "Resolved, that bank issues secured by commercial paper are preferred to those secured by bonds."

Henry Reason was given a judgment in the Circuit Court in Cornum against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company for \$250 for household goods lost in transit. He was awarded \$350 on the first trial of the case.

Mrs. J. Mark Harvey, Jr., wife of the postmaster at Constantine, aged 32 years, died from tetanus. A child was born to Mrs. Harvey about a week ago. Blood poisoning set in and later lockjaw developed.

Julius Berkey, for fifty years a furniture manufacturer and president of the Berkey and Gay Furniture Company in Grand Rapids, died at the age of 75 years. He came to Grand Rapids from Ohio in 1856 and in 1859 engaged with his brother, William A. Berkey, in the saw, planing and mill business. Through successive changes the corporation of Berkey and Gay was evolved in 1873.

Copies of a writ of injunction issued against the Indiana and Michigan Electric Co., which is erecting a million-dollar dam at Berrien Springs, were handed out to employees of the works enjoined as though they were handbills, every workman on the job being enjoined from participating in the work of closing the floodgates of the dam which would mean the overflowing of hundreds of acres of land.

The coroner's jury at Britton declared that Andrew Ryan of Detroit, who was killed by a fall from a Wabash train near Britton on the night of Sept. 20, came to his death by being pushed from the moving work train and that the act was committed by two prisoners now at the jail, Joseph Nemet and John Horvat. Mrs. Clara Tomas, wife of the deceased, has made a charge of murder against Nemet and Horvat.

The residence of Seymour Rockefeller on South street, Flint, was partially destroyed by fire early on a recent afternoon. Mrs. Rockefeller was lying on the second floor and when the fire broke out. She awoke to find her hair ablaze and the room in flames. Though singed about the head, she was not seriously burned. The damage to the building and furniture, amounting to about \$700, is partially covered by insurance.

Following a report to the Port Huron police that a young woman was running about the lake shore at Gratiot Beach entirely nude, Sgt. Fisher visited the lake shore and discovered the tracks of the girl where she had been in and out of the water. Some of her clothes were found on the shore and a key bearing the name "Glen W. Whitaker" and her address, 518 Huron avenue. There were also two novels in the shore. With two other men, Sgt. Fisher set out in a rowboat and discovered a blue hair ribbon, a brown veil and a pair of side combs, but a thorough search failed to reveal the girl's body. The searchers believe the girl committed suicide. The girl, only 10 years old, has been working in a local candy store and it is believed by the officers that the reading of the cheap novels had deranged her mind.

Alleging that an engine spark was responsible for a fire which destroyed his home and barn, Antonio Orsello, a farmer living four miles north of Iron Mountain, has brought suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. He asks damages in the sum of \$5,000.

It is thought that the arrest of Charles Noyes, a junk dealer of Union City, will result in the unearthing of a gang of robbers who have been operating among the farmers of that section during the past year. Noyes is arrested for petty stealing and was promptly placed in the county jail.

A complication has arisen on the sentencing of Frank Ridell, a horse thief, at Grand Rapids. At the time of his arrest he was out on parole from Iowa prison. He had still two years to serve of his former sentence. In suit of this fact Judge Ridell was sent to the Michigan State Penitentiary to serve the remainder of his term. The warden of Iowa called up to protest, as under the law it would be necessary for him to serve out the remaining two years of his old time before he could begin serving in Jackson. Judge Stuart will compel Ridell's return to Grand Rapids and then to Iowa so that the young man faces two terms in prison.

CUBS WIN THE PENNANT BY BEATING THE GIANTS

Chicago Gets National League Flag by Onslaught on Matthews in Third Inning.

VICTORS HOOTED AND MOBBED.

Superior Playing Decides Fierce Fight, Despite Bowdler's Efforts to Injure Chance's Men.

The score—
Chicago.....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 9
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 5 1
The batteries—Chicago, Pfeister and Brown and Kling; New York, Mathewson and Wittes and Breunhan.
Final standing—
Played, Won, Lost, Pct.
Chicago.....154 96 55 .633
New York.....154 98 56 .638

Frank Chance's world's champion Cubs won their third successive National League pennant Thursday afternoon by defeating the terrible Giants by the score of 4 to 2 in a special play-off game ordered by the board of directors. In the presence of 40,000 hostile, jeering, partisan New York spectators the baseball machine from Chicago moved down the team that had fought bitterly all the season until the two teams were tied at the end. From the manner in which the Cubs played and simply outclassed the Giants from start to finish, with the exception of a brief time in the first inning, one wondered how New York ever got a tie with the Westerners.

In the presence of a record breaking crowd which swamped the grounds and left many thousands outside long before the game began, a game was played in deadly earnest—straight baseball with no flinches to settle as tensely dramatic a situation as the most ardent lover of sport could imagine. The game was played in the cheerful sunshine of an ideal baseball day before a vast concourse of people, who carried with them to the Polo grounds the pent up enthusiasm, hopes, and fears accumulated day by day in the closing weeks of a season's fight for a National League pennant which had been absolutely unprecedented for constantly intensifying interest and uncertainty.

Cubs Hooted and Mobbed.

It was the wildest day in the history of baseball. The greatest crowd ever known in the annals of the national game began gathering long before dawn, and, although 35,000 squeezed inside the gates, twice that number were turned away, and doubtless there were 40,000 fans viewing the game from the bleachers behind the grand stand, the "L" structure, viaduct, roadway, roofs, trees and overhanging cliffs. One man lost his life and the police carried away seven men who went stark mad at the entrance to the grounds when they were refused admission, though holding tickets for the game.

And Chicago, by the most sensational ball-playing, snatched the flag away from the Giants and left the field three-time winners of the National League championship. The Cubs won like sportsmen and gentlemen. They faced the most perilous situation in that mighty throng that any band of athletes ever faced. They were cruelly hooted and hissed when they came upon the field and were fondly dealt with by the New York club, which succeeded in depriving the Cubs of their batting practice before the game.

Such hitting as the Cubs did in that all-important onslaught against Mathewson in the third inning! Four tremendous smashes were made by Tinker, Kling, Schulte and Chance, and they yielded all the four runs the conquerors secured.

That rally was a round of terror to the New York fans, who seemed so hoarse in their demand for a New York victory that they were almost imperiling the life and limb of the Chicago players. And so deep did the gift sink into the sides of the bitterly partisan fans, who banked everything on Mathewson, that when it was all over the Cubs narrowly escaped with their lives.

Unable to lay out any of the Cubs before they reached their dressing rooms, several hundred violent fans tried to smash the barriers separating them from the Chicago dressing-rooms. They beat several policemen, who finally had to back up against the fence with drawn revolvers to prevent the Cubs being attacked in their own dressing-rooms.

Manager Chance and his champion team sought less hostile quarters, as soon as possible, and left for Detroit on the first train to engage in the struggle for the world's championship with Manager Jennings' Tigers. At dusk the great New York multitude departed the historic inclosure—hushed and disappointed.

NUBBING OF NEWS.

George L. Glunt, superintendent of the mill of the Carnegie Steel Company at Hempstead, Pa., has resigned his \$10,000 position to enter the ministry. He has been admitted to the Western Theological seminary, Pittsburgh.

By the will of the late Henry J. Braker of New York, \$500,000 is left to Tufts college of Boston. One \$1,000,000 goes to the foundation of a home for the aged and other sums to various charities. The Tufts bequest is to found a chair in commercial and financial education.

Director H. Newell of the United States reclamation service sailed for Hawaii to investigate reclamation work there with a view of opening up a larger field for white laborers.

Built for the recovery of \$100,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained because of a boycott, has been begun against the United States of America by D. E. Loomis & Co. of Danbury, Conn.

Pictures of John Hatfield are said to resemble James C. Douthan, who married the McGillicuddy family at Los Angeles, Cal., twelve years ago, and an offer will be sent to Sherman, Texas, to identify or clear Hatfield.

BIG MEET TO ADVOCATE LAKES-TO-GULF ROUTE

Greatest of Deep Waterway Gatherings Is Opened in the Chicago Auditorium.

ADDRESSES BY NOTABLE MEN.

Boon for Improvement of the Country's Natural Transportation Resources Given New Impetus.

The greatest deep waterway convention ever held began its sessions in the Auditorium Theater at Chicago Wednesday, and the city on that day was host to two presidential candidates and one vice presidential nominee, who were guests of honor of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association.

William Howard Taft, Republican nominee for President; William Jennings Bryan, Democratic nominee for President, and John Temple Graves, vice presidential candidate of the Independence party, were the three distinguished guests. These three men addressed the waterways convention—Taft and Bryan at a banquet Wednesday night and Mr. Graves at the Coliseum for 5,000 of the waterway delegates and their friends. Taft also spoke at the opening meeting of the convention Wednesday morning. Bryan spoke at the session Thursday morning.

William K. Kavanaugh, president of the association, called the convention to order and introduced Bishop Samuel Fallows, who pronounced the invocation. Bishop Fallows prayed for the early consummation of the convention's objects in the interest of American progress and the greater glory of God. The address of President Kavanaugh followed the invocation, and after it Secretary William F. Saunders read his report.

The audience presented an unusual, beautiful assemblage, every delegate holding an American flag, which had been presented to him at the door on his entrance. On the stage, in addition to the officers of the association delegates, sat Governors, United States Senators and Congressmen of the various States and officials of many different cities.

Waterway History Is Related.

William F. Saunders of St. Louis, secretary of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association, in his report to the convention detailed the history of the deep-waterway movement, the difficulties it encountered in its beginning, its purpose, scope and prospect for the future and the benefits that the United States would derive from it.

The work of the association in teaching through newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and speakers the importance of the deep-waterway project was explained by Secretary Saunders.

"Through its publicity," the report sets forth, "the association teaches the merchants and manufacturers that with the building of the deep waterway freight rates will be steady and reasonable and not subject to the violent fluctuations such as occur at present. It also teaches the 1,500,000 men directly employed by the railways that rail and river transportation are complementary; they must help each other to perfect the transportation of the country."

According to Secretary Saunders the doctrine of the association is that the first duty of the government is to perfect its transportation and that this can only be done by building the deep waterways from Chicago to New Orleans, improving the principal tributaries of the Mississippi river so that the ship waterway between the lakes and the gulf will be the trunk line of a comprehensive system of waterways.

The actual launching of the deep waterway movement by the trip down the river from Chicago to New Orleans over the route of the deep waterway was made by Congressman William Lorimer and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois and Ben Humphreys of Mississippi and their organizing of the deep waterway association was related by Secretary Saunders and every step taken in that connection by the various associations, officials and citizens since then was explained.

"The first convention of the association held in St. Louis had on its roster 1,100 delegates representing twelve States," was the report. "The second convention in Memphis last year had on its roster 2,300 delegates, representing nineteen States, and this convention has on its roster 5,517 delegates, representing forty-four States."

Would Segregate Cows.

Dr. V. A. Moore of Cornell university, in a paper read before the convention of the American Veterinary Association, urged that the only course that offered hope of checking the rapid increase of bovine tuberculosis in America is to segregate the healthy herds and pass laws to control the sale of cattle.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Frank A. Day has been re-elected chairman of the Minnesota Democratic State central committee.

At Shepley Bay Priscilla, carrying top weight, won the Occidental handicap at one and one-eighth miles in the fast time of 1:52.

On Labor Day labor organizations throughout the country received an address from Samuel Gompers, in which he reviewed the events since the previous Labor Day.

The Minnesota State board of equalization had several bankers of the State before them in regard to bank examinations. The board fixed 50 per cent of the capital stock surplus and undivided profits as the basis of examination. Some banks were examined below that, but there was no serious objection to the rule.

Eastern parties, representing several produce concerns, will establish a central creamery plant at Albert Lea, Minn. The ground has been purchased and the plans for the building are in the hands of a contractor. The structure will be of concrete and brick, and the machinery will be the very latest manufactured.

